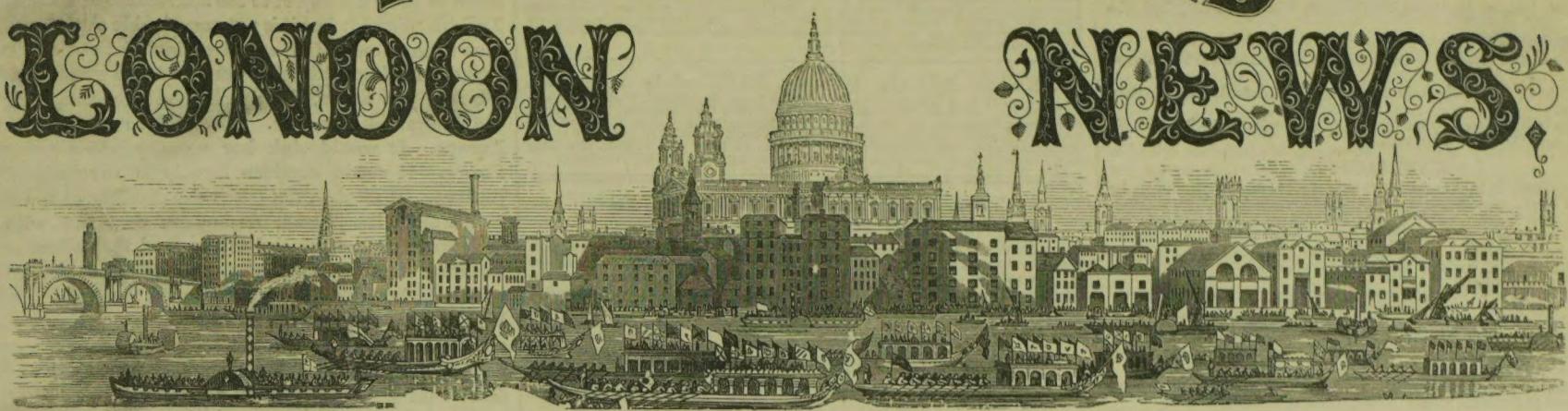


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

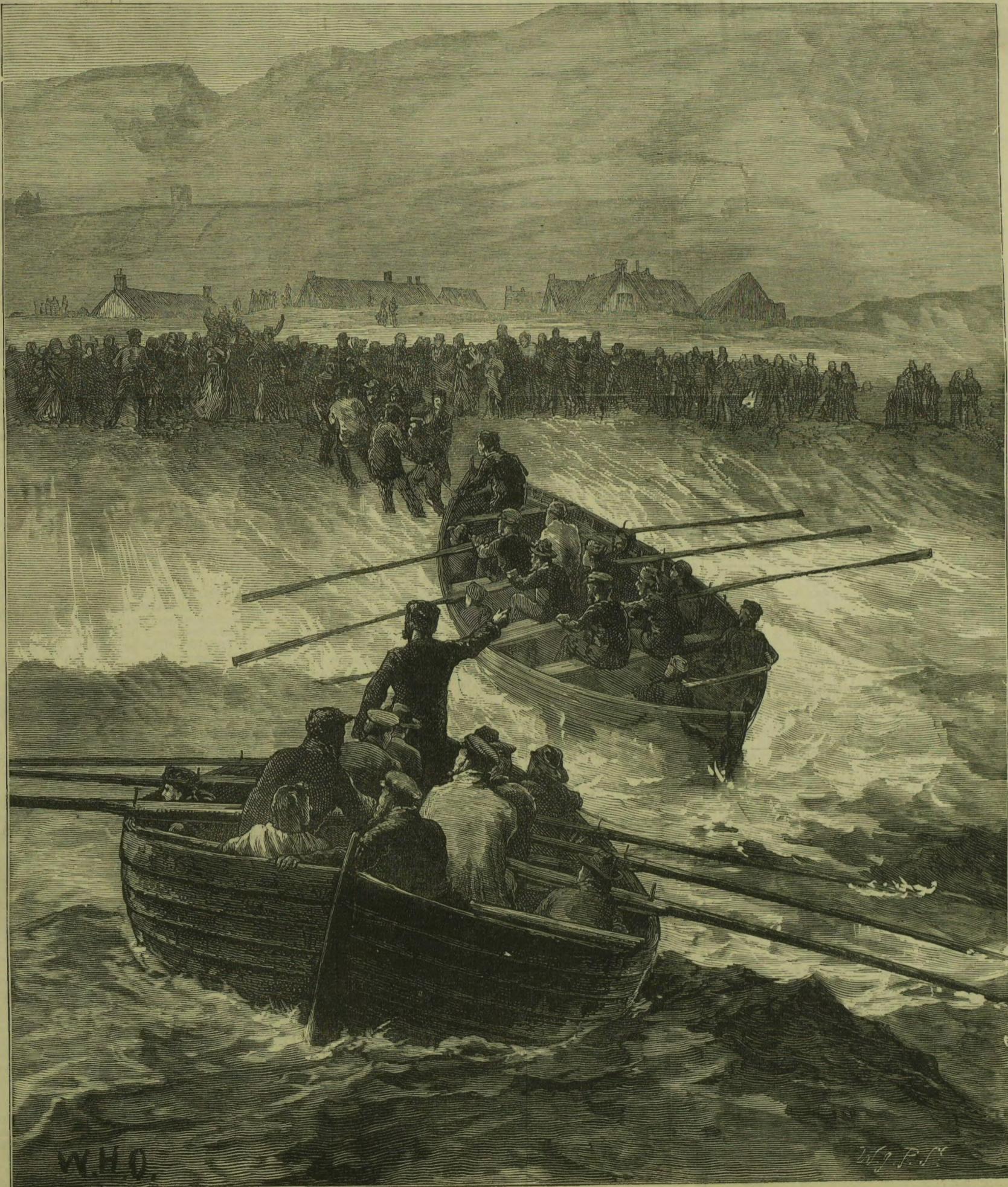


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1993.—VOL. LXXI.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1877.

TWO WHOLE SHEETS } SIXPENCE.
AND SUPPLEMENT } BY POST, 6d.



THE COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL: LANDING OF THE SURVIVORS FROM THE AVALANCHE AND FOREST.

of the Prince. The Earl of Breadalbane entertained the Killin Volunteers to dinner in the Kenmore Hotel, and the Aberfeldy Volunteers to dinner in the Breadalbane Hotel, Aberfeldy. The Prince visited the village of Kenmore on Saturday last, and he has since made various excursions in the neighbourhood, and has been yachting on Loch Tay. On Monday he visited Sir Robert and Lady Menzies at Farleyer, having previously had luncheon at Castle Menzies. There was a tableau performance at Taymouth in the evening, among the performers being Prince Leopold, the Earl and Countess of Breadalbane, the Duchess of Montrose, Lady Violet Greville, the Hon. Cecilia and Alice Harbord, Miss Menzies of Menzies, Lord Brook, the Hon. A. Yorke, Colonel Drummond Murray, and Mr. Cecil Lister Kaye.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein are still in Scotland; they went last week on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Westminster at Reay Forest.

During the absence of Princess Louise of Lorne from town, the milk from two cows has been given daily for the use of the children at the Victoria Hospital, of which her Royal Highness is patroness.

His Excellency Count Münster, who has been visiting the Earl of Derby at Knowsley, returned to the German Embassy on Saturday last. His Excellency left Prussia House, Carlton House-terrace, on Wednesday morning for Berlin and Hanover. He will be back in England on the 13th of next month. During the absence of Count Münster, Baron von der Brincken will act as Chargé-d'Affaires.

Earl and Countess Granville returned to town on Saturday last from staying with the Earl and Countess of Scarborough at Sandbeck Park, Yorkshire.

Earl and Countess Cadogan have returned from Hanover.

The Earl and Countess of Bradford returned to Weston Park on Saturday last from Sandbeck Hall.

Frances Countess Waldegrave and Lord Carlingford have taken up their residence at Chewton Priory, Mendip.

Lord Lyons has returned from Ems.

Lord and Lady Gardner and the Hon. Evelyn Gardner have arrived at Stansted Hall, Bishops Stortford.

Lord and Lady Colchester have gone to Ostend.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of the Rev. R. Digby Ram (youngest son of the Rev. A. J. Ram, Rector of Rolleston and Canon of Rochester, and the late Lady Jane Ram) and Miss Mary Anson, only daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Boothby and the late Mr. George Edward Anson, of New Lodge, Needwood Forest, for many years secretary to the Prince Consort, was celebrated at Hanbury church, Staffordshire, on Thursday week. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Jeffery Foot, Vicar of Hanbury, assisted by the Rev. G. Stopford Ram, Vicar of St. Anne's, Highgate, brother of the bridegroom. A large number of relatives and friends assembled at the breakfast, which was given by Mr. and Mrs. Boothby, at the New Lodge, after which the bride and bridegroom posted to Lichfield, en route for London. The wedding presents were numerous, and included a gold locket set with pearls and diamonds, the gift of the Queen, and containing likenesses of herself and of the Prince Consort, who were Miss Anson's godparents.

A marriage is arranged, and will shortly take place, between the Duke of Norfolk and Lady Flora Hastings, eldest daughter of Mr. Abney Hastings, of Leicestershire, and the late Countess of Loudoun.

A marriage is arranged between Mr. Wyndham Edward Hanmer, brother of Lord Hanmer, and Miss Hely Hutchinson, daughter of the late Colonel the Hon. Henry Hely Hutchinson.

Mr. Frank Lloyd Edwards, of Nanhoron, has been elected chairman of the Carnarvon Quarter Sessions, in succession to Lord Newborough, who has resigned the office.

Mr. John Simon, C.B., has accepted the invitation of the council of the Midland Medical Society to deliver the inaugural address for the ensuing session.

The Act for the union under one Government of such of the South African colonies and States as may agree thereto, and for the government of such union, which was "obstructed" in the late Session, and led to a night and day sitting of the House of Commons, contains sixty-one sections. The preamble recites that proposals have been made for uniting under one Government, under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, those colonies and States of South Africa which may voluntarily elect to enter into such union. The general principles on which the constitution of the legislative authority and of the executive government in the union are to be established are declared, and the wishes and opinions of the colonies as to details are to be represented to her Majesty through their respective Legislatures. The various sections set forth the declaration and nature of any union of two or more of the colonies, with provisions for its completion; and her Majesty, by an Order in Council, is to declare the day on which the union shall take effect. The union is to be divided into such provinces, with such names and boundaries, as the Queen may direct. The executive government is to be vested in her Majesty, and to be exercised by the Governor-General. There is to be a Privy Council of the union. The "Union Parliament" will consist of an Upper House, to be styled "the Legislative Council," and a House of Representatives, to be called "the House of Assembly," and their respective powers, are set forth in the Act.

The *London Gazette* contains the following notification:—Admiralty, Aug. 28, 1877.—Her Majesty has approved of the following Regulations for the Navy: 1. Decorations and medals are to be worn in full dress. 2. Miniature orders and medals, or ribbons only, may only be worn by officers in the undress uniform. 3. Decorations and medals are to be worn on the left breast, in a single horizontal line, suspended from a single bar, placed on a line one inch below the point of the shoulder, but no part of the bar or buckle is to be seen. The buckle of the Companionship of the Bath, however, being part of the decoration, is to be shown. The ribbon is not to exceed one inch in length, unless the number of clasps requires it to be longer. 4. When the decorations and medals cannot, on account of the number, be suspended from the bar so as to be fully seen, they are to overlap. 5. Medals will be worn in the order of the dates on which they were conferred, the first decoration or medal obtained being placed farthest from the shoulder. The following is the order of arrangement: 1. English decorations. 2. English medals. 3. Foreign decorations. 4. Foreign medals; the medal for long service and good conduct is to be worn after the war medal. 6. Medals granted to petty officers and seamen may either be worn as indicated in the foregoing paragraphs, or be stitched in a straight horizontal line on the jacket or frock. 7. When ribbons only are worn they must be half an inch in length. 8. Medals awarded by a society for bravery in saving human life are, if specially authorised, to be worn on the right breast.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

The *Times*' correspondent at Calcutta telegraphs that the famine reports for the past week state that prospects have greatly improved in the Madras Presidency, but prices continue high. There has been abundant rain in many parts of Bombay, and fair reports have come from the Central Provinces, Berar, the North-West, Bengal, Assam, and Baronth. More rain is much wanted in Gwalior and Neemuch. A good rain has fallen in parts of Rajpootana, but prospects are not generally improved. In the Punjab there has been generally light rain, except in the Mooltan district, where there are heavy floods. Grain imports continue on a large scale. Rice is a little lower, but there is no change in the interior. The result of the Viceroy's visit to Mysore has been the introduction there of the policy laid down by the Supreme Government—namely, the making gratuitous relief subsidiary to the main object of getting all ablebodied poor on the relief works. Several new works have been sanctioned, and are already begun—among others, the Bangalore and Mysore Railway. On his return from Simla the Viceroy will assume the charge of the famine portfolio. Cholera has reappeared at Cudapah. Colonel Moberly, district engineer, and Dr. M'Nalty have been attacked. The public health is not much improved.

The Viceroy of India has sent a telegram to the India Office stating that there had been a good fall of rain throughout the greater portion of Madras, and that the general prospect shows improvement; that the improvement in Bombay continues; that the distress in Mysore is very severe; and that in Bengal, Burmah, the Central Provinces, and Assam the prospects are, on the whole, favourable. In Madras there are 773,094 persons on the works, and 1,513,555 receiving gratuitous relief. In Bombay the numbers are, on the works 280,727, and receiving relief, 158,733; and in Mysore, 52,000, and 227,000.

THE FAMINE FUND AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

Among the sums which were received at the close of last week were £1000 voted by the Court of Common Council of the City of London, £1000 (second instalment) from Birmingham, £1000 (second instalment) from Bristol, £500 from Aberdeen, £450 from Torquay, £400 from Lincoln, £200 from the Salters' Company, Dundee £2000, Wigan £350, Dublin (seventh contribution) £500, Newbury £100, Southampton (sixth instalment) £100, Huntingdon £100, Scarborough (second instalment) £131, Taunton (third instalment) £100, Market Weighton £50, the Duke of Cleveland £200, Taunton £100, Ipswich £250, the Dorset Provincial Grand Lodge of Freemasons £200, Colchester (second instalment) £100, West Bromwich (second instalment) £100, Weybridge parish church and St. Michael's £242, Shipton Millett £102, Newcastle-on-Tyne (second instalment) £1000, Birmingham (third contribution) £1000, Brighton (second donation) £300, Cambridge £400, Devonport (additional) £300, Canterbury (second instalment) £200, Coupar Angus £115, Pontefract £100, Hawick and District £100, Luton £100, Aldershot £100. A public appeal at Romford, Essex, resulted in the collection of £278, of which Mr. Coope, M.P., contributed £100 and Mr. T. C. Baring, M.P., £100. Earl Brownlow sent £100. Several more church collections were received, the largest being £132 from Holy Trinity, Bournemouth.

At a meeting of the executive committee on Monday it was resolved to send a further sum of £40,000 to Mysore, making a total of £155,000 sent out. Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., Alderman Sidney, Mr. Charles Teede, and Mr. P. Macfadyen, of Madras, were added to the committee. A telegram, dated Madras, Saturday, was read, stating that the committee there had voted £5000 for the relief of the distress in Bombay, and £10,000 for the relief of the distress in Mysore, and that they were arranging a more thorough organisation of the local committees. Mr. Pender, M.P., suggested that appeals should be made to the British colonies, and promised to arrange for gratuitous telegraphic communication with that view. The principal sums received were:—The County of Warwick (por the High Sheriff) £1000, Huddersfield (second instalment) £1000, Dublin (eighth) £500, Halifax £500, Rochdale (second) £500, Belfast (additional) £500, Tynemouth £400, Bath (second) £300, York (third) £300, Longton £225, Batley £200, Norwich (third) £200, Durham £200, Winchester £150, Oswestry (third) £130, Hanley (third) £100, Maidstone (third) £100, Margate (second) £100, Messrs. Sharples and Co. (Hitchin) £100, St. Paul's (Hamlet-road, Upper Norwood) £110, house-to-house collection at Southwell £183, Mrs. H. D. Harcourt £100, Stourbridge £100.

The Lord Mayor received a telegram on Tuesday from the Madras Relief Committee giving information of the increased death-rate in several towns and districts. The telegram will be found in another page. The School Board for London has consented to a collection in aid of the relief fund being made in each board school in the metropolis. During the day £9000 was paid in, including donations from the following cities and towns:—Kendal £500, Southport £500, Stafford £500, Shrewsbury (third donation) £250, Kirkcaldy £200, Reading £200, Canterbury (third) £150, Newport (Isle of Wight) £150, Montrose £140, Bridport £100, Taunton (fourth) £100, Stoke-on-Trent (second) £100, Southampton (seventh) £100, and Boston £100; £100 was also received as a fresh instalment from the Isle of Man. Miss Kate Forbes sent £100, Mr. G. Bullock £100, Mr. J. H. Challis £100, Miss Elizabeth Howey £100. Over 350 church and chapel collections came to hand, the largest being Church Eaton, £126 3s.; St. Mark's, Tunbridge Wells, £105 1s. 6d.

The large sum of £10,500 was subscribed on Wednesday. The committee of Lloyd's forwarded a donation of £1000, and, in addition, the members and subscribers contributed among themselves £1300. Among the contributions from towns were the following:—Birmingham (third instalment) £1000, Leicester £1000, Cheltenham £600, Great Driffield £300, Coventry £300, Grantham £200, West Bromwich (third) £150, Horncastle £125, Kilkenny £100, Maidstone (fourth) £100. The Cutlers' Company (through Mr. Henry Graves, the Master) sent £105, the National Bank of India £105, Messrs. Huntley and Palmer £100, Miss Dixon £100, the London Assurance Corporation £100. About 200 more church and chapel collections were received.

The Lord Mayor has appointed Friday evening, the 21st inst., for the concert which Madame Liebhart has offered to give in aid of the Mansion House Indian Famine Fund. His Lordship has signified his intention to attend in state.

Meetings continue to be held throughout the country for the purpose of starting subscriptions in aid of the fund. A public meeting of the inhabitants of Coventry was held this week in St. Mary's Hall. The Mayor (Mr. Alderman Banks) presided, and there was an influential attendance. Resolutions were passed appointing a committee to collect subscriptions and requesting the ministers of religion in the city to preach sermons on behalf of the fund. The amount collected in the room was over £266.

A meeting in aid of the fund was held last Saturday at the Shire Hall, Warwick, and it was announced that subscriptions amounting to over £1200 had been received.

A meeting of the Bradford committee was held on Saturday

day at the Townhall. The subscription was reported to amount to £5700, and it was stated that £4700 had been sent to the relief committee at Madras.

Cardinal Manning, writing to the secretary, says:—"It is my intention to issue a letter for a collection to be made in our churches on the second Sunday in October. I fix that date in the hope that more persons will have by that time returned to London."

The President of the Wesleyan Conference, in a "pictorial letter" just issued, recommends that collections should be made on an early Sunday by the Wesleyan congregations throughout the country on behalf of the Mansion House Indian Famine Relief Fund. He also commands to their sympathy and help the sufferers by the fire in New Brunswick.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The amount collected in the boxes placed in the streets and large establishments of London on Hospital Saturday was £835, being a slight increase on the sum realised in the same way last year.

The Governors of the Charterhouse have elected Mr. Harry W. Lee, solicitor, to be their registrar, from fourteen or fifteen candidates. The duties involve residence in the Charterhouse, and the salary is £700 a year, with other advantages.

Last week there was a splendid show of fruit and flowers at the Alexandra Palace; and now we have one at the Crystal Palace. The twenty-second annual exhibition of fruit and cut flowers at the latter place was opened yesterday, and is continued to-day (Saturday). It must be nearly as bad as the fate of Tantalus to survey, without tasting, this luscious collection of grapes, peaches, nectarines, pine-apples, cherries, figs, melons, apples, pears, plums, and other choice fruits.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the second week of September was 76,411, of whom 36,329 were in workhouses and 40,082 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decrease of 672,514, and 14,897 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 591, of whom 388 were men, 158 women, and 45 children.

The revising barristers' courts were opened on Tuesday. At the City Court an objection was made to the name of Mr. Albert Grant as a member of the Loriners' Company, it being contended that the report of Mr. Justice Mellor on the trial of the Kidderminster election petition in 1874 had disqualified him for a period of seven years. The objection was not, however, sustained, the revising barrister holding that the promise to give an entertainment, though it rendered the election void, did not come under the head of bribery.

Mr. Lowe, M.P., who is president of the West Kent Bicycle Club, witnessed the races of that club in the grounds of the Crystal Palace last Saturday, and in distributing the prizes he gave a short address in praise of bicycle riding, which he pronounced to be the best antidote to the gout. He said they had had the satisfaction of seeing a gallant contest of fine young men, entirely dependent upon their own energy, strength, and endurance, and there had been no spurring and no whips, and no acts of cruelty such as might be charged against races of another character.

By direction of the Earl of Derby an extract from a despatch from her Majesty's Minister at Rio de Janeiro, reporting a drought in the northern provinces of Brazil and suggesting a public subscription in England in aid of the sufferers, has been forwarded to the Lord Mayor, who has sent a reply to the effect that he is afraid that another famine fund were started both in the Indian famine subscriptions would suffer, and that he therefore hesitates in making a fresh appeal for public aid. The Lord Mayor adds, however, that he will give the Earl of Derby's letter every publicity, and that should any funds reach him he will forward them to Rio.

On Tuesday, at noon, the Master, the Wardens, and the Court of the Fruiterers' Company (a civic guild, founded in the third year of the reign of James I.) waited by appointment upon the Lord Mayor, in the saloon of the Mansion House, and presented him with a splendid assortment of the choicest fruits of the season, including grapes, peaches, apples, pears, melons, and greenages. Formerly the gift consisted of twelve bushels of apples, which, neatly packed in clean baskets, and covered with linen napkins, were taken from Farringdon Market by porters, escorted by the beadle of the company, to the Mansion House. On its arrival in former days the Lady Mayoress used to direct her housekeeper to take charge of the fruit and put a bottle of wine in each basket for the use of the carriers, who were "regaled" with a dinner.

THE WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

The Annual Minutes of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference have been published.

In the home work there are 225 probationers on circuit work, and in the foreign work 147. The deaths of 33 ministers in Great Britain are reported. In Great Britain there are 382,287 church members, 1400 ministers, and 243 supernumeraries. In the foreign missions there are 81,658 members, 279 ministers, and 11 supernumeraries. The candidates for ordination at the next conference will be required to read during the year—"Broadus's Homiletics," "Jackson's Institutions of Christianity," "Butler's Analogy," Part II.; St. John's Gospel; in Greek, Romans, v.-viii.; in Hebrew, Isaiah, i.-v. They will be examined in the foregoing, and also in "The History of the Christian Church during the Second Century."

Sir Francis Lycett and Mr. W. Mewburn are the treasurers for the Extension Fund.

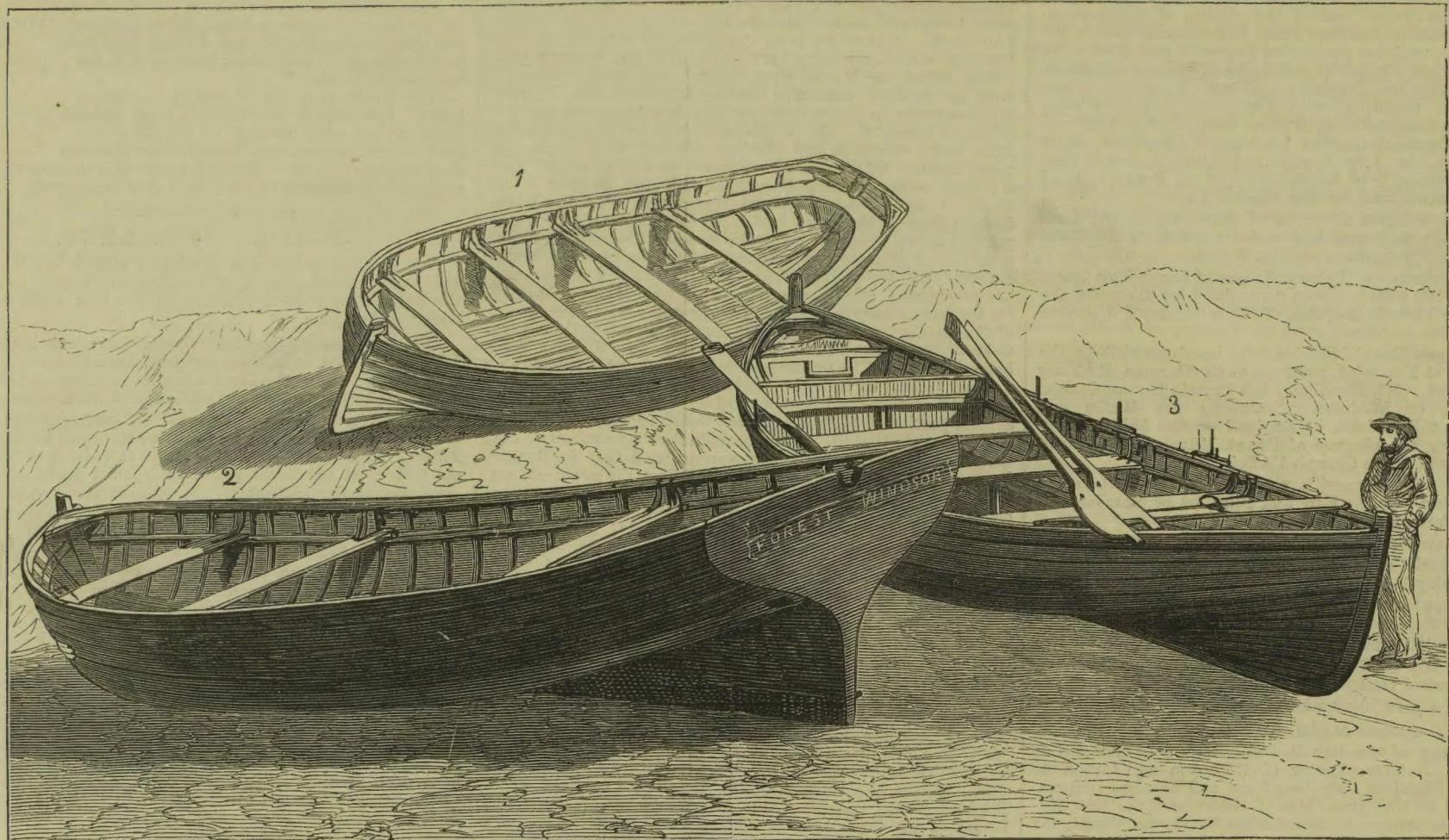
The total number of scholars in the Wesleyan day schools is 175,410, and the total cost £187,843. There are 6095 Sunday schools, 115,666 teachers and officers, 742,419 scholars, and 2495 libraries. Total cost of the schools, £58,913. The new Sunday-School Union has 2004 schools connected with it, and 186 circuit unions. Of the £10,000 needed as outfit or capital fund barely £3000 has as yet been realised. The Home for Destitute and Neglected Children, though succeeding well, is in debt £6200. There are 213 children in the London branch, 97 at the Lancashire branch, 125 at the Milton, and 15 at the Hamilton, in Canada. The reports of the 275 boys and girls placed in situations in Canada are satisfactory.

In the Army in Great Britain and Ireland there are 6300 hearers and 448 church members.

The Wesleyans this year begin the working of an elaborate scheme for temperance and Bands of Hope, which was adopted by the Conference.

The thanks of the Conference are given to Miss Heald and to Mr. W. N. Heald for the gift of a chapel, of the value of £15,000, at Didsbury, erected in memory of Mr. James Heald.

Mr. Stephen Cave, M.P., has been unanimously elected president of the West of England Sanatorium, Weston-super-Mare, for the ensuing year.



1. Ship's boat that came ashore bottom upwards. 2. Boat that saved twelve men from the sinking ships. 3. One of the Portland "lerrets" that brought them ashore.

THE COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL: BOATS ASHORE ON CHESIL BANK.

THE DISASTER IN THE CHANNEL.

We mentioned last week the terrible calamity that befel two outward-bound ships going down the Channel. These were the Avalanche, bound for New Zealand with sixty-three emigrants and other passengers, and the Forest, a vessel belonging to Nova Scotia, which was going in ballast to Sandy Hook, near New York. They came into collision with each other, about half-past nine o'clock in the evening, on Tuesday week, off the "isle," or rather promontory, of Portland. The Avalanche sank in a minute or two; the Forest was more slowly filled with water, so that there was nearly an hour for

launching her boats. But of the total number of persons, about a hundred and twenty, in the two vessels, only a dozen were saved. Three or four boats were swamped, as the sea ran very high, with violent squalls of wind, and the beach is inaccessible in rough weather. The Portland fishermen, in one of their peculiar boats called "lerrets," relieved one of the boats of the Forest next morning, after a night of hard struggles to bring it ashore. Captain Ephraim Lockhart, the master of that ship, is one of the survivors. Of the ninety-seven persons on board the Avalanche only three were saved—John Sherrington, third officer, and two seamen. They scrambled on board the Forest, and got off in the boat

which was manned by Captain Lockhart, Mr. M'Kelvie, chief mate, the steward, and a few other men of the Forest. All the passengers were drowned, including many women and children; Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins, with six children; Dr. Tanner, and other ladies and gentlemen. The landing of the twelve men who escaped, on the beach at Chesil Cove, on the Wednesday morning, is the subject of one of our Illustrations. Another shows the ship's boats and fragments of wreck that drifted ashore. The fishermen's boats or "lerrets," in which some brave men performed the rescue of the twelve survivors, are worthy of an illustration. These men were J. Chaddock, John and Thomas Way, Thomas Pearce, Thomas and Lewis



THE WAR: BULGARIAN REFUGEES IN GREEK SCHOOLS AT PHILIPPOPOLIS.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



THE WAR IN ASIA: ZIGANA, NEAR ERZEROUN.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

White, and John Flann, in the first boat; and in the second boat another Flann, another John Way, G. White, Bennett, J. and G. Byatt. Six dead bodies were cast ashore on Chesil Beach, and four more at Chickarel, a few miles below Portland. An inquest was opened by Mr. R. N. Howard, Coroner for Portland, and the evidence of Captain Lockhart and Mr. Sherrington was taken; there is also the official inquiry to be held by order of the Board of Trade. The hull of the Forest has not sunk, but is still floating bottom upwards, and is to be blown up to remove the impediment to navigation. An attempt to destroy it with torpedoes was made last Tuesday, but failed. H.M.S. (ironclad) Defence, with three steam-pinnaces, commanded by Captain Howard, of the Black Prince, went out for this service. Admiral Dowell, C.B., was present and witnessed the operations.

No part of the cargo of the Avalanche, or passengers' property, has been saved. The Avalanche was a splendid iron ship, belonging to Messrs. Shaw, Savill, and Co.; she was built in 1874, and was ranked in the class of 100 A 1, the highest Lloyd's Committee have the power to give. Her crew, with officers, numbered thirty-four, and consisted of a master, Captain E. Williams, the mate, boatswain's mate, carpenter, boatswain, cook, steward, and fourteen seamen. The boatswain's mate, the carpenter, the boatswain, the cook, the steward, and twelve seamen were foreigners. The boatswain's mate was a Swede, the carpenter and two A B's were Finns, the boatswain and one A B were Dutchmen, the cook and one A B were Belgians, the steward was a Dane, four A B's were Austrians, one A B an American, and four A B's were Germans—in all eighteen foreigners. The Avalanche was in charge of a pilot, and therefore the master was relieved of all responsibility. Captain Williams possessed the full confidence of the owners. He was known as a skilful commander, who had never been in any accident, and was a favourite with the colonists who traded with or visited England. Among the cabin passengers were Mrs. Cooper and her daughter, for Wellington; Mr. H. J. Neale, for Napier; Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins and six children, for Wanganui; Miss Watt and Miss Taylor, and Mrs. Shield, for Wanganui; Mr. W. C. Snow, Mr. F. C. Simmons, nephew to General Sir Lintern Simmons; Mr. A. Montgomerie, Mr. J. C. Cooke, Mr. F. Wanton, Mr. W. K. Bennett; Dr. R. Tanner, late of Ledbury, Herefordshire, with his son, for Canterbury; Mr. J. M. Richards and his niece, Miss Foote; Mr. C. G. Walker, L. D. Kirby, J. Graham, J. T. Somerville, G. Kurr, F. Lee and wife, with four children; J. Wilson and wife.

The Forest was a wooden ship, 202 ft. 2 in. in length, 40 ft. 8 in. in breadth, and 24 ft. 5 in. in depth of hold, 1488 tons gross register. She was built in 1873 by her owners, Messrs. G. Churchill, Sons, and Co., of Windsor, Nova Scotia. She was classed A 1 at Lloyd's for eight years, and was partly insured at Lloyd's. While the vessel was much larger than the Avalanche, her crew numbered only twenty-one, against thirty-four in the other ill-fated vessel.

THE WAR.

The past week, to the hour of this present writing on Thursday evening, has been a time of anxious expectancy for the reports of imminent further conflicts between the Russian and Turkish armies in Bulgaria, which have seemed to be drawing to a critical engagement at three different points—namely, at Plevna, on the Vid, where Osman Pasha, in his intrenched position is beleaguered by the main army of the Grand Duke Nicholas, with the Roumanian contingent; secondly, between the Lom and the Jantra, where the Czarewitch, driven back to a position north of Biela, has to defend his communications with the Danube against Mahomet Ali Pasha; and, thirdly, in the Shipka Pass, and on the Gabrova road from the Balkans northward to Tzernova, where Suleiman Pasha is pressing hard on the advanced corps of General Radetzky. In each of those quarters, to the middle of this week, the Turks have appeared to be gaining a substantial advantage, while the arrival of the Russian Imperial Guard, in sufficient force to turn the scale, cannot be expected for some days to come. The Russian army in Asia, too, has experienced some additional reverses, which do not, however, excite much attention.

We have thought fit, considering the urgent interest of the subject this week, to prepare two whole sheets, with a greater number of illustrations than usual, for the present issue of our Journal. In this publication will be found Sketches from Herr Schönberg, our Special Artist now with the Roumanian army on the Vid, at the extreme right wing of the Russian forces before Plevna; from Mr. Melton Prior, who is with Nedjib Pasha, commander of a division of the Turkish forces on the Lom, under Mahomet Ali Pasha, and who was at the battle of Karahassankoi on the 30th ult.; from Messrs. Bell and Irving Montague, lately with the Turkish army in Armenia; and from an occasional correspondent at Adrianople. The desperate warfare in the Shipka Pass has been illustrated by the sketches of Mr. E. M. Hale, our Special Artist with General Gourk, and those of Captain Gambier, R.N., the *Times*' correspondent with Suleiman Pasha. Some of the more important subjects of our present illustrations are fully explained by the descriptive and narrative letters, partly borrowed from the *Daily News* and the *Times*, which are to be read in our Second Sheet. The battle of Karahassankoi is also related by Mr. Prior in a letter of his own, dated next day from that place. Herr Schönberg's sketches of the valley of the Vid below Plevna, a few miles north of that town, with the camp of the Fourth Roumanian Division at Kreta, and the reconnaissance performed by General Laskarieff on the 23rd ult. from Trstenik, with a detachment of Russian Uhlans, some Roumanian infantry, and two field-batteries, on the road westward of Plevna, may show where took place the movements of the right wing preliminary to closing upon Osman Pasha. The object was partly to surround the Turkish position at Plevna, at least on the north side, and to protect the approaches to the Roumanian bridge or crossing over the Danube at Corabia from any hostile interruption. Many incidents and attendant features of this war are shown in our smaller illustrations. The distressed condition of Bulgarian fugitives collected at Philippopolis, and the hideous familiarity of street executions at Adrianople, have been the subject of much comment. In the second city of the Turkish Empire, under the immediate government of Ahmed Vefik Pasha, it is a daily sight to behold several unhappy Bulgarians hung at the shop doors, or from the windows and balconies, for taking part with Russia or rebelling against the Sultan. It is true that in some cases, as in the particular instance shown in our Engraving, the persons so put to death have been guilty of robberies and murders or other outrages perpetrated on their Moslem neighbours, which almost equal the atrocities of the Bashi-Bazouks and Circassians among the Christian part of the population.

Since the tremendous battles around Plevna on Tuesday and Wednesday week, narrated in another page, the military operations there have slackened in apparent activity; only, last Tuesday afternoon, the Roumanians before Plevna attacked a strong Turkish redoubt, but did not succeed in occupying it, and had to retire; they maintained their former positions. The Porte has telegraphed to its representatives that 30,000 men who have been sent to the assistance of Osman Pasha have arrived at Orkanich. During the first part of this week there was a desultory cannonade between the Turkish batteries and the Grivitzia redoubt. It is stated that the Russians refrain from provoking a fresh collision until the movements being executed by the army of the Czarewitch are completed.

While Plevna is now only bombarded, Mahomet Ali Pasha, with 125 battalions, fifty-four squadrons, and twenty-eight batteries, is closely approaching the position which the Czarewitch has prepared on the bank of the Yantra, near Biela. The force at the disposal of the Ottoman General in this direction is more than 100,000. The three corps of his adversary cannot now muster more than 60,000, if, indeed, so many; but the Czarewitch has on his side the advantage of occupying earthworks and of acting on the defensive. There have been some outpost affairs this week.

General Radetzky reports from the Shipka Pass that the Turks, after five days' bombardment, made a sudden assault last Monday morning on Fort St. Nicholas. The attack had extended to the whole line. Two thousand men of the Turkish Imperial Guard and the Arabian troops took part in the engagement. After a desperate battle of nine hours' duration the enemy was repulsed with an enormous loss. The Russian loss was considerable, consisting of 19 officers and 400 men wounded, and 100 killed, including Prince Mestchensky, Aide-de-Camp of the Emperor. On the other hand, Suleiman Pasha claims to have actually captured the heights of Fort St. Nicholas, but omits to say that he was forced to relinquish them. A later despatch from Adrianople says, "The Turks prevent the Russians from repairing the damages done to their defences in the Shipka Pass by a constant fire night and day. The Russians are withdrawing part of their forces to other cover, and strong hopes of a speedy victory are entertained here. Suleiman Pasha attacked the enemy on Monday. After seven hours' hard fighting, he took Fort St. Nicholas and five guns. Afterwards the Russians regained that position." It appears, however, that a force of Turks or Circassians has appeared at Gabrova, north of the Balkans, and has driven in some of the Russian posts towards Tzernova.

The Russians are making ready for a winter campaign. General Todleben has left St. Petersburg for the seat of war to fortify their intended winter quarters. Supplies of warm clothing have been ordered for the men. To guard the passages across the Danube, strong bridge-heads are being constructed at Matchin, Hirsova, Nikopol, and Sistova. The first two will secure the passage across the river into the Dobrudja, the last two that into Bulgaria. We learn that the first brigade of Rifles of the Guard has arrived at the Imperial head-quarters at Gorni Studen. We hear, too, that various columns of the Guard of the 2nd Corps are pressing onward with hurried marches through Roumania. But we do not know whether these troops are accompanied by the necessary trains, ready to take the field.

At this momentous crisis the meeting of the Prime Ministers of Austria and Germany may have the most important results. Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy had a conference last Tuesday at Salzburg. The interview is said to have been extremely cordial. The semi-official *Provincial Correspondence* of Berlin, commenting on the meeting, says:—"The two statesmen, whose intimate and confidential accord has for a series of years contributed so greatly to bringing the common policy of the three Emperors in the interest of European peace to a successful issue, must have found it of the utmost value, especially under present circumstances, to enter into a confidential exchange of views in regard to the ways and means of further carrying out their great mission."

AID TO THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR.

A meeting of the Committee for Relief of Sick and Wounded Russian Soldiers was held on the 19th inst., at 14, Cockspur-street, Pall-mall—the Rev. W. O. Lamson in the chair. Letters were read from the Earl of Morton, the Rev. W. R. Wood Stephens, M.A., Prebendary of Chichester; Mr. J. Lorimer, Professor of Public Law in the University of Edinburgh; and Professor Raseve, F.R.S., of Manchester, adding their names to the committee. The following letter from the private secretary of the Empress of Russia was also read:—

Chancellerie de Sa Majesté l'Impératrice, St. Petersburg, Aug. 30 (Sept. 11), 1877.
Monsieur,—Messrs. Thomson, Bonar, and Co., bankers, of this capital, have handed me the sum of 20,000 roubles remitted by your committee, as announced in your letter of Sept. 4 (new style). I have had the pleasure to also bring this remittance to the knowledge of her Majesty the Empress, and I am commanded to convey her sincere thanks to the members of the committee, and to express to them how much she has been gratified at their gift, destined to relieve so many wounded, and a great number of necessitous families sorely tried by the present war. In begging you, Monsieur, to be the interpreter of these sentiments to the committee, I fulfil the duty of informing you that, according to the wish of the donors, the sum you have transmitted to me shall be divided into two parts, one of which shall be appropriated to the relief of our wounded, and the other distributed among the widows of the combatants fallen on the field of battle, and also devoted to the education of some of the orphans. This mode of distribution coincides perfectly with the gracious intentions of her Majesty the Empress. I have received the list of the persons who have contributed to this gift, and I shall not fail to have it published in our newspapers.

To Monsieur Lewis Farley. MAURITZ.

The committee ordered that a further sum of £1000 should be at once remitted.

The Duke of Portland, in sending his fourth donation of £1000 to the Stafford House Committee, has accompanied it by a letter, in which he says:—

I venture to mention the only difficulty that seems to me to have arisen and which has not been authoritatively met—viz., the case of a wounded soldier coming in and asking for his refugee wife and family to be provided for, or of one killed in action and his family seeking relief. I feel sure that now these will be provided for in preference to a certain extent to all other claimants by those who have the direction of the funds so magnificently contributed by Lady Burdett-Coutts. I have always understood that the operations of the Stafford House Committee was strictly confined to the relief of the sick and wounded fighting men; and I had certainly always myself wished and expected this would be so. The funds are limited, and likely to continue to be, with the Indian famine and so many other calls in competition on the charity of the public, as well as from the total eclipse of the old patriotic and national feeling between England and Turkey as against the deadly enemy of both alike in all time past and for all time to come. I fear the strength of the Stafford House Committee is about to be severely tried, and I can only hope they will maintain their ground, notwithstanding the tremendous demands likely to be made upon them.

A correspondent at Dudley sends to the *Birmingham Post* the following note which he has received from Mr. R. Bond Moore, an English surgeon at Adrianople, acting on behalf of the Stafford House Committee:—

Dear W.,—Awful work here. No time to write. No desire to describe scenes of wounded masses. Do get some subscriptions for Stafford House Fund. Suleiman Pasha says if it were not for Stafford House surgeons he would have to shoot his wounded men. We had two trains one night: 650 to dress by candle-light, then 480 in daylight. No splints, no bandages, no disinfectants. They are so close to the Russians that they are simply riddled with bullets.

R. BOND MOORE.

A portrait-bust of the late Right Hon. George Ward Hunt, half life-size, has been executed in stone by Mr. Eli Johnson, sculptor, 11, Hugh-street, Belgravia.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Marshal MacMahon returned on Sunday night to Paris. It is stated that he met with a very cordial reception at Poitiers, Tours, and Châteaudun, particularly at the last-named place. The town of Châteaudun, in commemoration of its gallant stand against the German army in 1870, has been authorised to quarter the cross of the Legion of Honour on its arms.

On Monday there was an extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet to hear the Marshal's Manifesto to the French People read. It was issued on Wednesday, countersigned by M. Fourtou, Minister of the Interior, and is as follows:—

Frenchmen,—You are about to be called upon to nominate your representatives to the Chamber of Deputies. I do not assume to exercise any pressure upon your choice, but I feel bound to dispel any doubt upon what you are about to do. What I have done is this: For the last four years I have maintained peace, and the personal confidence with which I am honoured by foreign Sovereigns enables me daily to render our relations with all Powers more cordial. At home, public order has never been disturbed for a moment, owing to the policy of concord which brought around me men devoted, before all things, to their country. Public prosperity, momentarily arrested by our misfortunes, has recovered its elasticity; the general wealth has increased, notwithstanding the heavy burdens borne by the people; the national credit has been strengthened; and France, peaceful and confident, at the same time sees her army—always worthy of her—reconstituted upon new bases. These great results were, however, threatened with danger. The Chamber of Deputies, daily throwing off the leadership of moderate men, and more and more dominated by the avowed leaders of the Radical party, at length forgot the share of authority which belonged to me, and which I could not allow to be diminished without implicating the honour of my name before you and before history. Contesting at the same time my rightful influence in the Senate, the Chamber of Deputies aimed at nothing less than substituting for the necessary equilibrium of the public powers established by the Constitution the despotism of a new convention. The situation was no longer permissible. Exercising my constitutional right, and in conformity with the opinion of the Senate, I dissolved the Chamber of Deputies. It is now for you to speak. They tell you that I seek to overthrow the Republic; but you will not believe it. The Constitution is intrusted to my guardianship; and I will make it respected. What I look for from you is the election of a Chamber which, raising itself above party rivalries, should occupy itself above all things with the country's affairs. At the last election an abuse was made of my name. Among those who then proclaimed themselves my friends, many have not ceased to oppose me. People still speak to you of their devotion to my person, and assert that they only attack my Ministers. Do not be duped by this artifice. To frustrate it my Government will designate among its candidates those who alone are authorised to make use of my name. You will maturely consider the bearing of your votes. Elections favourable to my policy will facilitate the regular conduct of the existing Government, they will affirm the principle of authority, sapped by demagogic, and will assure order and peace. Hostile elections would aggravate the conflict between the public powers, as well as impede the course of business and maintain agitation; and France, in the midst of these fresh complications, would become for Europe an object of distrust. As for myself, my duty would increase with the danger. I could not obey the mandates of the demagogues. I could neither become the instrument of Radicalism nor abandon the post in which the Constitution has placed me. I shall remain to defend Conservative interests with the support of the Senate, and shall energetically protect the faithful public servants who, at a difficult moment, have not allowed themselves to be intimidated by vain threats. Frenchmen, I await with full confidence the manifestation of your sentiments. After so many trials, France desires stability, order, and peace; and with God's help we will secure to the country these benefits. You will listen to the words of a soldier, who serves no party and no revolutionary or retrograde passion, and who is guided by nothing but love for his country.

Severe comments upon the manifesto are published by the Paris papers. The *France* says that the Marshal's language is utterly unlike anything ever used by the Queen of England, the King of the Belgians, or the King of Italy; and the *Temps* says that such language is without precedent even in a country as accustomed to surprises as France. The *Orleanist* organs praise the manifesto.

The Marshal drove out on Wednesday afternoon to inaugurate the new Avenue de l'Opéra. At the end of the Avenue he was received by M. Félix Voisin, the Prefect of Police, M. Alphand, engineer of the city, and by several other official personages, who explained to him the works completed and those still unfinished. Several thousands of persons assembled along the route, and there were cries of "Vive la République!" and "Vive le Maréchal!"

The Duke of Cambridge visited Marshal MacMahon in the course of Wednesday, and the President called, in return, at his Royal Highness's hotel.

Replying to a toast in honour of the Marshal-President of the French Republic and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, at a banquet given by the wine-growers of Libourne, the Duc Decazes has spoken on the external policy of France. He maintains that she has need of repose. "Europe knows," he observes, "that we are not pursuing a hostile or aggressive policy towards any Power. France," he continues, "is entirely the mistress of her destinies; help us to defend her against her own impulses, to maintain her in the faith of a wise liberty, and to preserve for her peace—that blessing of God on earth."

Oct. 14 has been finally fixed upon as the date of the elections. The electoral period begins on the 23rd inst. From the day of the opening of the electoral period till the fifth day preceding that of the elections, public meetings are authorised, on the condition that order shall not be disturbed nor the law violated.

In front of the Opera House, Paris, an experiment was made on Wednesday evening with a new electric light of great power. The ordinary jets of gas presented a poor appearance beside the magnificent flame.

M. Caillaux, Minister of Finance, and M. Paris, Minister of Public Works, arrived at Boulogne on Wednesday to examine the site of the projected deep-sea harbour. The Ministers lunched with M. Gosselin, President of the Tribunal and Chamber of Commerce. They afterwards received the Judges and members of those two bodies. M. Alexander Adam, the sole surviving founder of the Chamber of Commerce of Boulogne, the oldest in France, addressed the Ministers. M. Paris, in replying, stated that he was happy to inform those present that all difficulties connected with the new harbour scheme were overcome, and that immediately after the meeting of the Chambers he would present a *projet de loi*. During the afternoon the Ministers, accompanied by M. Gosselin and M. Poizat, Prefect of the Pas de Calais, visited the principal local establishments.

Two Paris newspapers, the *Bien Public* and the *Grulois*, were on Tuesday convicted for publishing reports of M. Gambetta's trial, and sentenced to fines respectively of 300f. and 200f. The judges of the court which tried the case hold that the slightest allusion to it, or analysis of the speeches on either side, is as illegal as a full report.

HOLLAND.

The session of the States-General was opened last Monday by the King in person. His Majesty, in the speech from the throne, stated that the relations of his Government with

foreign Powers left nothing to be desired. The harvest was sufficient, and the state of the finances was satisfactory. The King eulogised the conduct of the naval and military forces in Acheen, and pointed out that no operations had been necessary for some months past. It was hoped that after the submission of a few remaining districts it would be found possible to reduce considerably the forces now in Acheen. The Royal speech announced the presentation of bills for increasing the number of deputies and reforming the system of taxation. The Ministerial measures also include bills for the execution of public works in Java and for increasing the supply of labour in Surinam.

The Dutch-Indian Budget for 1878 shows a deficit of 16,500,000 fl., arising chiefly from the outlay on public works and the development of the railway system in Java. The Government proposes to cover this deficit by the issue of a loan of 16,000,000 fl., bearing interest at 4½ per cent, to be charged to the Budget of the Dutch Indies. The issue of the loan will be finally settled by law at a later period.

The latest intelligence received from Acheen, through private sources, reports that the Acheenese surprised a Dutch detachment on Aug. 12 at Semalanga, killing two officers and sixty men and wounding eighty. The Acheenese were repulsed with a loss of thirty-eight killed and wounded.

SPAIN.

It is said to be now certain that the marriage of the King and Princess Mercedes is to be celebrated in January next. Queen Isabella has postponed her visit to France, and will go to Seville to await the marriage.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

After a recess of two months, the Hungarian Diet reassembled last Saturday, when five interpellations relating to Eastern affairs were announced in the Lower House. The subjects of the interpellations are the adhesion of Austria-Hungary to the remonstrances of other Powers against the Turkish atrocities, the active intervention of Servia, the policy of the Austro-Hungarian Government in regard to the war, and the triple alliance.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Lower House Herr Fux and twenty-seven of his partisans gave notice of the following questions to Prince Auersperg, the Minister-President:—

1. Does the Government intend, in view of the most recent events at the seat of war, to maintain, and strictly observe, the principle of absolute neutrality towards the belligerents?

2. Does the Government intend, in pursuance of its purpose of maintaining this neutrality and of preventing Austrian interests from being jeopardised in the future, to especially exert its whole influence to keep Servia from taking part in the war against Turkey?

The House subsequently discussed the bill for the reform of taxes. Herr Neuwirth's motion proposing that the bill should be thrown out was rejected by 139 votes against 102; and a resolution was adopted by 123 against 107 votes to pass to the debate on the different clauses of the bill in accordance with the proposals of the majority.

GREECE.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs has replied to a note from Lord Derby respecting the warlike attitude of Greece. He states that Greece does not intend to declare war against Turkey, but that this is all that any Power is justified in asking. The Porte, he adds, was not justified in demanding the co-operation of Greece in repressing the insurrection.

The death is announced of Admiral Canaris, the Greek Prime Minister, from apoplexy, on the 14th inst. He was originally a captain in the merchant service. During the War of Independence he distinguished himself by the daring he displayed in burning Turkish ships, and in 1826 he was appointed to the command of a frigate. The following year he entered the National Assembly. He again held command in the naval service, and soon took a leading part in politics. In 1848 and 1849 he was Minister of Marine and President of the Council. He was at the head of affairs in 1864, after the establishment of the new Monarchy. Of late years he had withdrawn from political life, and had only recently come forth from his retirement to serve his country at a critical period by joining the Coalition Ministry now in power. The *Daily News*' special correspondent at Athens telegraphs that at the funeral the King was present as chief mourner, and that the ceremony was also attended by all the Ministers and foreign representatives. Every shop was shut, and many houses and balconies were hung with black.

At a Cabinet Council held on Monday it was resolved that the Ministers should tender their resignation. The King has requested the Cabinet to retain office provisionally, but M. Coundouris is opposed to the formation of a fresh Coalition Ministry. It is believed, therefore, that the King will order the present Cabinet to retain office.

EGYPT.

The French Comptroller-General, the English Financial Commissioner, and the Secretary of the Egyptian Ministry of Finance left for Europe on Tuesday for the purpose of laying before Mr. Goschen and M. Joubert the necessity of making some arrangement for meeting the Egyptian Floating Debt of £4,500,000 sterling, which is unprovided for in the Khedive's decree of Nov. 18, 1876. The plan proposed is either to abandon the surplus arising from the Moukabalah or to increase the unified debt to the requisite amount.

A telegram to the *Daily News* states that the vessel which is to bring Cleopatra's Needle to England has been fitted for sea, and that she would probably start on her voyage near the close of this week. The ceremony of christening the obelisk ship was performed on Wednesday by the Hon. H. C. Vivian, the British Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General, in presence of the English colony and the principal Egyptian officials. Messrs. William Johnston and Co., of Liverpool, have received a telegram announcing that arrangements have been completed for the steamer Olga to tow their iron case containing Cleopatra's Needle from Alexandria to England. The case has been fitted up with accommodation for four men, whose duty will be to steer the mass in the wake of the steamer and thus minimise the tension on the tow lines.

An Alexandria telegram says that the state of affairs with regard to the periodical inundation of the Nile is considered to be critical, as the tendency of the waters to subside instead of rising becomes more marked.

AMERICA.

President Hayes began his Southern tour on Monday, and reached Louisville, where he had an enthusiastic reception. Business was suspended, and the route along which the procession passed was decorated with flags. President Hayes addressed a large meeting on Tuesday, urging the necessity of union, reconciliation, and obedience to the Constitution. His speech was received with rapturous applause. The President introduced Mr. Wade Hampton to the meeting, whereupon a scene of extraordinary enthusiasm ensued. Mr. Hampton congratulated the inhabitants of Louisville on the appropriateness and magnitude of the reception given to the President, which showed that, although differing from him in politics, they recognised a man who, rising above party feeling, had done his duty to the country. The speaker added that, as a Southern man, he came to welcome President Hayes on

Southern soil, and to thank him for his acts of kindness and reconciliation, for the justice done to South Carolina, and for the peace and prosperity given to the whole country. He promised the President an equally warm reception in South Carolina. Mr. Hampton's speech was followed by prolonged cheering. Speeches were also made by Secretaries Schurz, McCrary, Thompson, and Key, and were well received. Mr. Evarts declared that the President had obliterated the last lines of diversion left by the Civil War. President Hayes held a brilliant reception in the evening, attended by representatives of all parties; and Louisville was illuminated at night in honour of the President's visit. The enthusiastic reception of President Hayes at Nashville on Wednesday equalled that extended to him by the citizens of Louisville. The Governor of Tennessee welcomed him, in the presence of 25,000 people, as the giver of peace to the South and the restorer of union. The President, in replying to the addresses of delegations of white and coloured citizens, said that he believed the coloured people no longer needed the protection of the Federal troops. Mr. Wade Hampton and several members of the Cabinet also delivered speeches. The people were sincerely enthusiastic.

The Democrats of Massachusetts have nominated Mr. William Gaston as their candidate for the Governorship of the State. At the meeting at which the nomination was made resolutions were passed declaring the belief that Mr. Tilden was actually elected President of the United States, but that the Democrats, while submitting in the interest of public tranquillity to the authority of the constituted administration, denounce the crime committed against the people of America. Other resolutions were adopted in favour of the honest payment of the public debt and advocating currency with gold as a basis. The Massachusetts Republicans have nominated Mr. Rice as their candidate for the governorship. They have also passed resolutions expressing their approval of President Hayes's policy, including that regarding the Southern States, and favouring an early resumption of specie payments.

The New Jersey Democrats have nominated General McClellan candidate for the governorship.

A convention, attended by the representatives from banks throughout the country, has been held at New York, at which resolutions were unanimously adopted in favour of the early resumption of specie payments, and declaring that this result would be best secured by the co-operation of Government and people through the agency of the banks.

The people of Boston made holiday on Monday on the occasion of the dedication of a monument erected on Flagstaff Hill to the soldiers and sailors killed in the late Civil War.

The international rifle-match at Creedmoor was won yesterday week by the American team. The scores were:—At 800 yards, Americans, 575; British, 559. At 900 yards, Americans, 554; British, 536. At 1000 yards, American, 550; British, 518. Total—Americans, 1679; British, 1613. The Centennial trophy was presented to the successful American rifle team in Gilmore's garden, on Wednesday, in the presence of thousands of spectators. The British team were complimented and repeatedly cheered. Sir H. Halford said he hoped that another contest would be arranged.

The Federal troops under General Sturgis had an encounter on the 14th inst. with the Nez Percés Indians on the Yellowstone River. Many of the Indians were killed, and 1000 of their horses captured. The troops lost a few men. Thirteen persons have been murdered by the Wamspring Indians in New Mexico.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that last Tuesday night thirteen masked men captured Big Springs Station, on the Union Pacific Railway, 162 miles east of Cheyenne, compelling the station agent to exhibit a red light as a danger-signal. On the approach, therefore, of the east-bound express-train with treasure from the Pacific coast, it stopped, and the men broke open an express-car, robbed the passengers, cut the telegraph-wires, and, getting hold of 100,000 dols., decamped. No one was hurt, and the train, after some delay, proceeded on its way. Bodies of armed horsemen are in pursuit of the robbers, the railway company offering 10,000 dols. as a reward for their capture.

In Placer county, California, the inhabitants are forcibly expelling the Chinamen, and burning their quarters, because they were accused of having murdered a family.

American papers contain the will of Brigham Young, which was read at Salt Lake in the presence of all his wives and children. The estate is stated to be worth two million dollars. He leaves his property to be divided equally amongst his seventeen wives and fifty-six children, but sundry houses are given to special favourites—notably, his first wife, Amelia, to whom is given the Amelia Palace, a large and handsome modern building.

CANADA.

It is telegraphed from Ottawa that the Anglican Synod of Canada has accepted intercommunion with the United States Church.

CHINA.

The *Times*' correspondent at Shanghai, writing on Aug. 12, says:—It is all but certain that the Viceroy of Nankin purposes to stop the Woosung Railway at the end of October, when the purchase will be completed and the line become Chinese property. It is stated, also, that Li Hung-Chang, when lately "interviewed" on the subject, gave no hope of the line being preserved.

The death is announced of the Queen Dowager of Saxony, aged seventy-two, daughter of Maximilian I. of Bavaria, who married in 1833 King Augustus II. of Saxony.

A great fire has taken place at Airolo, in Switzerland, by which 200 houses have been destroyed; and at Ghent the military hospital has been burnt to the ground, happily without loss of life.

We are informed that Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Gore, Colonial Secretary of Barbadoes, is to succeed Colonel Harley at Tôbago. The hon. gentleman has had considerable experience in colonial life, having entered the service as long ago as 1850, and having been constantly employed ever since in the Colonial Secretary's departments in Honduras, British Guiana, and Barbadoes.

French clairvoyante named Douglade, and Mrs. Slader, whom she called her medium, were charged before the Jersey magistrates lately with obtaining money under false pretences. A woman who had lost some money consulted the prisoners concerning it, paying them 5s. as a fee. The medium pretended to trace the money to the possession of a Mrs. Gosling, but stated that, as the weather was dull, she could not positively declare she was the thief. The consequence was that Mrs. Gosling, being accused of having the money, complained to the police, and the prisoners were arrested. Madame Douglade said she had long practised her profession in Paris, and some of the police in Jersey had engaged her services professionally and had been satisfied with them. The magistrate told her that, however such practices were allowed in Paris, they could not be allowed in Jersey, and he fined her £1, or five days' imprisonment. Mrs. Slader was discharged.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Courtney addressed his constituents at Liskeard last week, and explained his course of action in the House of Commons. He defended Sir Stafford Northcote from the charge of incapacity as leader of the House, and declared him to be a good average leader. At the conclusion of his address he received the usual vote of confidence.

Major O'Gorman, Mr. Parnell, and Mr. Kirk visited Mr. O'Sullivan on Monday at Kilmallock, and a Home-Rule demonstration was the consequence. An open-air meeting was held, at which addresses were delivered by Mr. Parnell, Major O'Gorman, and Mr. Kirk. The first-named gentleman said that a fresh struggle between England and Ireland had been inaugurated, and that he and his supporters would fight it out like men.

Professor Fawcett spoke on Indian affairs at a meeting held on Wednesday at Salisbury in aid of the Famine Relief Fund. He strongly advocated an extension of public works, of irrigation, improvement in the means of communication, and, above all, increased economy in the administration of the military system of India. He urged that the Government should appoint a Committee to investigate the whole question, and said that if nobody else felt inclined to take the matter up he would himself move for the appointment of such a Committee immediately on the reassembling of Parliament.

Mr. Watkin Williams, in responding for the House of Commons at the annual meeting of the Denbigh and Flintshire Agricultural Society on Wednesday, referred to the Indian famine, and remarked that twenty-five years ago he had pointed out the necessity of measures being adopted to prevent the recurrence of such fearful visitations.

Major Allen, one of the members for East Somerset, addressed a harvest festival gathering near Bristol on Wednesday, and referred briefly to the Eastern Question. The gallant member, who served in the Crimean War, attributed the popular feeling of this country in favour of Turkey to the remembrance of the horrible atrocities committed by the Russians during that war upon English wounded soldiers.

At the dinner of the Llandilo Agricultural Association on Wednesday Mr. John Jones, member for Carmarthen, in response to the toast of the borough and county members, expressed himself strongly on the subject of the war in the East. We ought never, he said, to have allowed the Russians to cross the Balkans, and if they menaced Constantinople it would be our duty immediately to interfere. The Turks were fighting for their hearths and homes, their wives and children. The war on the part of the Russians was most unjustifiable, and he hoped they would go back covered with ignominy and shame.

Lord Hartington has accepted the invitation of the Liberal Association for the West of Scotland to take part in a gathering in Glasgow in November. His Lordship has also accepted similar invitations from Liberal Associations in the East and North of Scotland.

THE IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE.

Newcastle-on-Tyne was this year selected as the town in which the autumnal meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute should be held, and it would not have been easy to choose a more appropriate place for that purpose. This is the ninth annual provincial meeting of the institute, and the second which has been held in the North of England, the first of the series having been held in Middlesbrough, the head-quarters of the society, when it had been inaugurated but a twelvemonth. It was originally intended that the autumn meeting should this year be held in Sweden, the Motala Ironworks Company having given the institute a very pressing invitation. The death, however, of the foreign secretary of the institute (Mr. David Forbes, F.R.S.), upon whom the council relied for making the requisite arrangements, necessitated the postponement of that visit and the selection of Newcastle as a substitute. This selection was ratified at the spring meeting, which was held in London in March last, since which time the death of Mr. John Jones, the general secretary of the institute, has occurred. A committee was therefore appointed by the council to take charge of the arrangements for the present meeting, and they have prepared a most interesting programme. The committee consists of Mr. I. Lowthian Bell, M.P., F.R.S., Mr. B. Samuelson, M.P., Mr. Edward Williams, and Mr. W. Whitwell, all gentlemen connected with the iron trade of the north, and well fitted for the work intrusted to them by their fellow-members of council.

The meetings, which extended nearly through the present week, were held in the Wood Memorial Hall. The proceedings on Monday consisted mainly in the nomination of officers for the ensuing year, the election of new members, and other routine business. On Tuesday a welcome was given to the institute by the Mayor and Mr. J. Cowen, M.P. The business was begun by the President, Dr. Siemens, giving an address, in the course of which he referred in appreciative terms to the late secretary, Mr. Jones. Papers were read by Mr. G. Dove, jun., Mr. I. Lowthian Bell, M.P., and the President, and visits were made to objects of interest in the neighbourhood. At Wednesday's meeting a discussion took place on papers which had been read on the previous day by Dr. Siemens and Mr. I. Lowthian Bell, M.P. Papers were then read by the Foreign Secretary of the Institute (for M. Gautier) and Mr. Stevenson, of Durham. After luncheon, the members of the institute witnessed the opening of the new swing bridge, and visited various works of the neighbourhood. In the evening a conversazione was held. Thursday morning was devoted to the reading and discussion of papers; and in the afternoon the Ordnance Works of Sir William Armstrong and Co., at Elswick, were to be visited, also the steel works of Messrs. John Spencer and Sons, at Newburn. Two large collieries in this district were thrown open for inspection. Friday was to be devoted to an excursion to Middlesbrough and the works on Tees-side. Mr. R. Dixon, of the Cleveland Iron Shipyard, has made arrangements for launching on the same day a vessel of 2200 tons burden, and will also throw open his yard for inspection.

The Edinburgh theatre building and properties were put up for sale on Wednesday at £26,700. The United Presbyterian Church of Scotland became the purchasers at the upset price. The intention is to convert the building into a synod hall and offices for the whole denomination.

A mail for the Australian and New Zealand colonies will be made up for dispatch by the steam-ship Hankow this (Saturday) evening. Letters should be posted at the usual hour, and specially directed "Per Hankow, steam-ship, via Plymouth." The barque Scottish Hero, Captain M'Eacharn, sailed from Gravesend on Saturday, bound for Rockhampton, Queensland, and had on board the following emigrants:—Seventy-eight married people, 110 single men, 62 single women, 58 children between the ages of one and twelve, and 9 infants.—The Oaklands, with 338 emigrants, arrived at Port Adelaide on the 9th inst., all well.



THE WAR: BATTLE OF KARAHASSANKOI, AUGUST 30—TURKISH INFANTRY STORMING THE VILLAGE OF KIZILA.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Beavan, Alfred Edward, to be Vicar of Holy Trinity, Hatfield-heath.
 Briscoe, Dr.; Chancellor of Bangor Cathedral.
 Causton, F. J.; Vicar of All Saints', Alton.
 Carter, W. C.; Curate of Milton.
 Cawley, Proby Littler; Vicar of Southwold, Suffolk.
 Cooper, L. L.; Vicar of Raunds.
 Coussmaker, John Octavius; Vicar of Westwood.
 Dupuis, George Richard; Rector of Sessay, Yorkshire.
 Firmstone, E.; Rector of Wyke.
 Forde, Arthur F.; Vicar of St. Peter's, Eltham, Kent.
 Grey, H. G.; Vicar of Holy Trinity, St. Ebbe's, Oxford.
 Ketchley, Walter Guy; Surrogate for the Diocese of York.
 Longsdon, H. L.; Rector of Keighley.
 Macdonald, James Leonard; Vicar of Wellesbourne.
 Marshall, Henry James; Rector of Beauford.
 Maud, Henry Landon; Incumbent of New Milverton.
 Russell, Alexander Henry Monckton; Rector of Ashow.
 Sheringham, Harry Alsager; Vicar of Saul, Gloucestershire.
 Steavenson, Robert; Perpetual Curate of St. James's, Newton Hall.
 Stott, John; Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Walsley.
 Tanner, James; Curate-in-Charge of St. James's Church, Stratford-on-Avon.
 Underwood, John Christian Curwen; Rector of Howell.
 Williams, Henry Lewis; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Bingley.
 Wright, John; Rector of Myndtown.—*Guardian.*

The Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, will be closed on Sundays, the 23rd and 30th inst., and reopened for Divine service on Sunday, Oct. 7.

The suffragan Bishop of Dover consecrated a large new cemetery for the Bromley and Bickley parishes on Wednesday. It consists of ten acres of land, and is situated about three miles from Chisellhurst.

On Wednesday morning the Bishop of Ely consecrated the fine new church erected in the parish of All Saints, at Newmarket, in memory of the late Lord George John Manners for twenty years member for Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely. The necessary funds have been raised by a public subscription, to which the noblemen and gentry of all parties in the country and isle contributed.

Last Monday the Earl of Bradford laid the foundation-stone of the new Church of St. Bartholomew, Nelson-street, Bolton. It is to be in the Decorated style, from the designs of Messrs. Barry, of Liverpool; and, when completed, it is expected to cost about £9000. The present contracts, however, are only for £6470, of which the late Miss Howells, of Woodside, Great Lever, contributed £6000.

An unusual scene was witnessed on Sunday morning in St. Paul's Church, Bolton. While the "banns" of John Pearson and Jane Fryer were being "asked" for the third time, the mother of Pearson stood up in the church and objected to his marriage on the ground that he was not of age. She subsequently produced proof of her objection, which was held to be valid.

Bishop Alford, formerly of Victoria and lately Vicar of Cloughton, has accepted the incumbency of the new district of St. Mary, Kippington, Sevenoaks. It is in the gift of Mr. W. J. Thompson, of Mincing-lane and Kippington Park, by whom and his sister the funds have been provided for building and endowing the new church and the erection of the vicarage-house. The church is not yet built, but the foundations are in course of preparation.

Last Saturday the Bishop of Rochester consecrated Emmanuel Church, West Dulwich, which has been built from the designs of Mr. E. C. Robins in the French Gothic style of the thirteenth century. It consists of a nave, transepts, north and south aisles, chancel, organ-chamber, clergy and choir vestries. The chancel has a polygonal apse with five double windows; its walls are lined with ornamental tiles, and it has a tessellated pavement. The reredos is of Caen stone, inlaid with mosaics. There is a fine organ by Hill. The portions of the church not yet completed are the upper part of the tower and the spire and two western bays of the nave. The cost of the building as far as it has gone is upwards of £6000, and about £3000 more will be required to finish the structure. The Rev. Eben Rae is the minister of the new church.

A meeting was held at Harrogate last Monday in aid of the Ripon Diocesan Church-Building Society and the Ripon Board of Education. The Bishop of Ripon, who presided, said the first-named society had been instrumental in erecting 150 new churches; it had increased church accommodation in 65 different parishes; it had erected 210 parsonage-houses; and augmented the endowments of 100 ill-endowed benefices. By these means it had added to the church accommodation of the diocese 89,984 sittings, and the various works had involved an expenditure of £794,122. Towards that large sum the society had made grants amounting to £115,822, so that it had been instrumental in calling forth no less a sum than £678,300. The population of the diocese of Ripon was increasing at an annual rate of considerably above 12,000. That involved a continually augmenting claim for church accommodation, and in many places where that claim arose the circumstances of the population were such that without extraneous aid the result they desired to reach could not be obtained.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Rev. Thomas Vere Bayne, Censor and Student of Christ Church, Oxford, and Thomas Francis Dallin, late Fellow of Queens, and Public Orator, have been appointed joint secretaries of the Oxford University Commission.

The Academy states that Professor Max Müller has returned to Oxford very much benefited by his year's sojourn abroad, and will now devote himself to the editing of the translations of the sacred books of the world which he has undertaken.

Dr. Thomas Charles Geddart, Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, died on Monday, after a long illness. He graduated in 1818 as seventeenth wrangler, and was appointed to the mastership of his college in 1852, in succession to Sir Herbert Jenner Fust.

Eton College has reopened at the close of the autumn vacation. During the vacation new mathematical schools have been erected on the west side of the Slough-road, and some of the class-rooms have been rearranged to meet the requirements of the masters and boys. In the new schools there are sixteen class-rooms, ten of which will accommodate a master and twenty-five students each; the other six being each large enough for a master and thirty-nine pupils. There is, therefore, school room for sixteen masters and 484 students.

A preliminary examination of gentlemen who propose to be candidates for cadetships in the Royal Military College will be held on Oct. 17 and following day in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin. This extra preliminary examination will not be reckoned in the number of trials allowed by the eighth paragraph of the regulations, and a candidate who fails will not be thereby precluded from presenting himself again at the ordinary preliminary examination in December.

Professor John Morris, who for more than twenty years has held the chair of geology and mineralogy at University College, has resigned his appointment.

The following is the list of honours obtained during the past school year at Dulwich College:—At the Universities: M. G. Glazebrook, First Class, Classics, Final Schools, Oxford; W. P. Cobbett, First Class, Jurisprudence, Final Schools, Oxford; G. V. Fiddes, open scholarship, Brasenose College, Oxford; V. P. Sells, open exhibition (Science), New College, Oxford; A. W. Grundy, open scholarship, Emmanuel College, Cambridge; W. New, open scholarship, St. Peter's College, Cambridge. In the Military and Civil Services: A. R. Stuart, Woolwich, Royal Military Academy, admission; W. E. Curry, Cooper's-hill, Royal Engineering College for India, admission; H. L. Eales, Indian Civil Service, admission; H. T. White, first place in Indian Law, Civil Service of India, examination, 1876; A. Meredith, first place in Persian, ditto. In other open competitions: W. New, Gold Medal of the Royal Geographical Society, Physical Geography; H. B. Cullerne, studentship, Architectural, Royal Academy of Arts; A. J. Gale, studentship, ditto; S. M. Fisher, gold medal, Life School, Government Department of Science and Art; T. F. Goodall, gold medal, Antique School. To the above may be added: H. B. Gundry, Commission, Royal Artillery; S. M. Fisher, silver medal for Monochrome, and bronze medal, Antique School, Department of Science and Art; J. N. Castello, B.A. of London University, obtained within a year of leaving school.

Mr. Gladstone presented the prizes to the successful pupils of Hawarden Grammar School on Wednesday, and made the occasion one for the delivery of a speech upon human culture. He said that one great cause of the eagerness displayed for education in these days was the sense of the material advantages which it brought; and this idea was especially encouraged in Scotland. The higher view was that of fitting man for an elevated destiny, and towards this end he counselled, above all things, earnestness of purpose in youth.

The Wallingford Grammar School, which has recently been resuscitated, was reopened on Monday by Mr. E. Wells, M.P. for the borough, in the presence of a distinguished company. The school was founded 230 years ago by Walter Bigg, Alderman of the City of London, in the year 1650, and a native of Wallingford. He left £10 a year to educate six boys, and £10 a year to be given to the poor. The two sums have been amalgamated, and now produce £240 per annum. The income being in abeyance has accumulated to over £2000, and, with the addition of several hundreds in subscriptions, has been expended in erecting a handsome building to educate fifty boys and fifty girls.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

The twenty-first annual congress of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science at Aberdeen was inaugurated on Wednesday afternoon by a special service in the West Parish Church, to which the Lord Provost, magistrates, and Town Council walked in procession. The preacher was the Rev. Dr. Milligan, Professor of Divinity and Biblical Criticism in the University of Aberdeen. He chose for his text Matthew viii. 1-4. His discourse was interesting and appropriate, and was listened to with marked attention by a very numerous congregation, every part of the fine old church being filled.

In the evening there was a large and brilliant assemblage in the Music-Hall, Union-street, to hear the address of the new President, the Earl of Aberdeen. The Marquis of Huntly, in taking the chair, observed that he considered it a very high honour on such an occasion to perform the duty which devolved on the retiring President—namely, to introduce his noble friend the Earl of Aberdeen, who he rejoiced to say was a kinsman and a neighbour, as his successor. Such an introduction was, indeed, unnecessary. Lord Aberdeen was well-known to them all; he bore a great historic name, which was certainly an honourable one, and respected not only throughout that district, but in Europe. He knew no one who was more anxious to perform his public duties to the satisfaction of his countrymen, and he was sure they would encourage him by their kind and genial reception. He had great pleasure in moving that the Earl of Aberdeen do take the chair.

The Earl of Aberdeen then took the chair, amid loud cheering, and proceeded to read his address, as follows:—

THE OPENING ADDRESS.

His Lordship said he accepted his office as President only because of his local connection, and, rejecting as topics for discussion Education and the history of the association, his Lordship proceeded to refer to the question of prison labour. It seems to me (said his Lordship) that labour in connection with imprisonment has hitherto been regarded too exclusively as an aggravation of punishment, and therefore as an additional degradation imposed upon the prisoner. It may be this, doubtless; and in many cases it ought to be so. To the ill-conditioned idler, who spends his life either in the streets or in the bridewell, all work is irksome; and for certain classes of criminals it is but right that prison labour should be essentially penal. But when prisoners are employed at trades which they have followed before their conviction, or by which they may earn their living after the expiration of their sentence, such labour is in no respect degrading, and in numerous instances it cannot fail to operate as a positive alleviation of the prisoner's lot. Enforced idleness in a bare and solitary cell would be to many a more grievous punishment than enforced labour in any probable circumstances. The difficulty in dealing with the problem is vastly increased by the fact that not only the prisoner but his work is isolated. Gaol labour is entirely separated from kindred labour outside the prison walls, and it is denied a free market for its production, as at present the prison authorities are compelled in a sense to smuggle their wares into the market, and thus to dispose of them at a serious disadvantage. But it may be reasonably hoped that ere long the public intelligence will thoroughly revolt against the idea that it is in the interest of the community that the inmates of our gaols should be kept at useless toil during their imprisonment and then turned out upon society unfit for anything save to thieve or beg. If all restrictions in prison labour were removed, it is possible that many persons might be temporarily prejudiced; but, on the other hand, it must be remembered that it is the interest of the prison authorities to employ prisoners in the manner which is most profitable; and therefore with a free market there would be less tendency than at present to an unfair pressure on any particular trade. If the term of a prisoner's sentence be spent in teaching him a trade which, by reason of its being either over-stocked or over-weighted by prison labour, will not afford him the means of earning a livelihood on his discharge from gaol, one great object of prison administration has failed. On the other hand, if once the labour of the prisoner be made really profitable to the prison authorities, it will probably be profitable to himself when he ceases to be a prisoner.

It is apparently impossible, Lord Aberdeen went on to say, to make short terms of imprisonment really deterrent. They seem, indeed, to degrade the prisoner. What is the remedy? There is no abstract moral connection between offences against human laws and the particular punishments which particular laws have prescribed, and therefore, when punishment proves notoriously inadequate, either to reform the criminal or to deter from crime, it becomes simply useless, if not worse than useless. That the same individual should be sent to prison for a week, or a month, for the tenth, twentieth, fiftieth, or, as sometimes occurs in London, even for the hundredth time, can only serve to bring prisons, and the administration of the criminal law, into contempt. Surely it would be for the interest not only of the community, but of the offenders themselves, that the mere fact of a certain number of successive convictions should render the delin-

quent liable to be arraigned before a higher tribunal, and committed for the maximum term of imprisonment, or even to be sent to penal servitude. By thus eliminating from the population of our common gaols the class of *habitués*, the number of prisoners committed for short terms would be greatly reduced. And if, as seems probable, the power of imprisoning for debt is ere long to be further curtailed by legislation, the prison will become more essentially an institution for the punishment and reformation of criminals. A man who refuses or neglects to pay a debt which it is in his power to discharge may justly be sent to prison. But the case is very different when the obligation is created without suspicion of fraud, and when misfortune may have produced a real incapacity to meet it. In such circumstances it is illogical and inconsistent to imprison at all, now that imprisonment for debt has been ostensibly abolished. Wherever, in the other case supposed, the debtor's conduct is essentially fraudulent, and there is no sufficient reason why the severity of imprisonment should for him be so carefully mitigated, I am not unmindful of the practical difficulties which must beset the administration of such laws; but I venture, nevertheless, to submit that legislative reforms in the sense I have indicated are urgently required.

A reform in the management of our workhouses, similar to that proceeding in respect of prisons, is probably somewhat remote. And yet it is to be feared that in the administration of our poor laws abuses exist as great as those which have led to the new Prison Acts. The idle, and those who are scarcely deserving of pity, are allowed to be a serious burden upon the rates. The unfortunate, who lapse into poverty through no fault of their own, are thus repelled, and the public sense is occasionally shocked by the record of deaths incurred to avoid the workhouse. As a single illustration of my meaning, I may mention the enforced separation of married paupers. Such a requirement, for instance, though generally necessary for the maintenance of order and discipline, might surely be dispensed with, at all events, in the case of the aged and infirm. To sum up the matter in a word, while for the many the workhouse properly partakes of the character of a reformatory, there are those for whom it ought rather to be regarded as an asylum.

Passing to the question of labourers' dwellings, Lord Aberdeen mentioned the *Artisans' Dwellings Act* and the *Metropolitan Association for Improving Dwellings*, and was led to consider the subject of rural dwellings. Something had, he said, been done. The loans administered under the management of the Inland Inclosures Commission have special reference to the building of cottages, as well as to other agricultural improvements. In this particular district the need of improved cottage accommodation exists, probably, to as great an extent as in any other part of the kingdom. But it seems clear that, before any extensive improvement can be effected, there must be more co-operation between all the parties concerned. The landlord, the tenant-farmer, and the labourer must all contribute. It is not enough for a landlord to make up his mind that he will not look for a mere money return from expenditure incurred in the building of farm cottages. The farmer must rise to take an interest, in some measure at least, in the moral and physical wellbeing of his men; while, lastly, the farm-labourer must recognise the advantages offered by an opportunity of forming a settled home in contrast with the roving and independent life which in this country is unfortunately too characteristic of that class.

In conclusion, Lord Aberdeen spoke of the problem of intemperance—the prison-filler, the education-spoiler, and the health-destroyer—and said: I wish to state plainly that I do not come before you as the author of any panacea, or the advocate or representative of any special scheme for eradicating this plague and pest in our social life. The very fact that so large a number of schemes have been devised for this end is in itself a proof of the magnitude of the evil; but I am at present unpledged, either by conviction or by promise, to any project of the kind; and, moreover, my connection with the Committee appointed by the House of Lords to consider this very subject would preclude me from pronouncing a definite preference for any particular line of action. My desire and purpose is rather to suggest whether it would not be both appropriate and opportune that your association should consider this great subject—a subject which, so far as I know, has not hitherto formed a special topic for discussion at your meetings, though, as I have endeavoured to show, it must be regarded as coming directly within the scope of your deliberations.

His Lordship was loudly cheered in various passages of his address.

A vote of thanks, on the motion of Mr. Hastings, President of the Council, seconded by Mr. Edwin Chadwick, was passed to the Marquis of Huntly, who presided during the past year. The Lord Provost then moved, and the Earl of Kintore seconded, a vote of thanks to the Earl of Aberdeen.

The order of proceedings and the general arrangements for the Aberdeen Congress are as follow:—On Thursday morning Lord Gifford delivered his address on "Jurisprudence." The meetings of departments followed, for the reading and discussion of papers, and in the evening the Lord Provost and the magistrates and Town Council entertained a large party at dinner in the Townhall. On Friday the Right Hon. Lord Young was to deliver his address on "Education;" the discussions were to be continued, and in the evening there will be a *conversazione* in the Advocates' Hall and County Buildings, at which Lord Ronald Leveson-Gower will deliver his address as president of the Art section. On Saturday (to-day) the Lord Advocate will deliver his address on "Repression of Crime," after which the departments will sit; and in the afternoon there will be excursions to Dunnottar and Aboyne, and possibly other places. Next Monday, the 24th, the proceedings will begin with the delivery of an address on "Health," by Mr. Edwin Chadwick, C.B. In the afternoon, after the discussions, a visit will be paid to the Old Mill Reformatory, under the able guidance of Mr. Sheriff Thompson; and in the evening there will be a working men's meeting. On Tuesday, Mr. James Caird, C.B., M.S., will deliver his address as president of the Economy Department; the sections will proceed with the discussions; and in the evening a *conversazione* will be given in the Music-Hall. On Wednesday, the last day, a meeting of council will precede the concluding meeting, at which the address of the president of the council (Mr. G.W. Hastings) will be delivered and a report on the business of the departments will be presented. In the afternoon excursions will run to places of interest in the neighbourhood.

The Denbigh and Flintshire Agricultural Society held their thirty-sixth annual show on Wednesday at Denbigh, under the presidency of Captain Pennant. At the annual meeting of the society Rhyl was chosen as the next meeting place.

Mr. Joseph Lionel Williams, the able artist and engraver on wood, died on the 9th inst. Mr. Williams was for many years engaged on this Journal. His engravings of the New Houses of Parliament were some of the best examples of architectural work ever produced on wood. Mr. Williams was also a painter of no mean ability, several of his works having been exhibited at the Dudley Gallery, Royal Academy, &c.

A serious accident happened to Earl Fortescue and his eldest son, Lord Ebrington, on Tuesday evening. They had been stag-hunting on Exmoor, with the Hon. Seymour Fortescue, a younger son of the noble Earl, and were returning to Castle Hill in an open carriage. The horses became restive about a mile from Simonsbath, and Mr. Fortescue jumped out of the carriage and tried to quiet them, but in vain; they sprang over the bank, the road being unfenced; and Earl Fortescue and Lord Ebrington were thrown out, the carriage passing over the shoulder of the former, and breaking his collar-bone. Assistance having been obtained, he was driven home; but, with his collar-bone still unset, he returned to Simonsbath, where his son, who had been taken up insensible, was detained. Both patients were on Wednesday reported to be going on well.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The following are among the chief competitions which took place last week:—

The F (Broadwood's) company of the Queen's (Westminster) held its annual prize competition. There were thirty prizes, ranging from £5 10s. to £1 1s. each, together with a series of eleven special prizes for attendance at outdoor parades. In the first series the prizes were won by Messrs. Linter, Henderson, Dyke, Tinto, H. Dove, Parkinson, Luce, Cook, Cayford, and Sanderson; in the second series by Messrs. Geering, Eadon, Ferguson, and Hubert; in the third series by Messrs. Sparry, Mead, D. Moir, and C. Irvine; in the fourth series by Messrs. Walmsley, Trail, Angold, Cayford, and Barnes; in the fifth series by Messrs. Wishart, Morgan, C. Moir, and Simpson; and in the sixth series (consolation, for recruits) by Messrs. Dove, Hobbs, and Buley. Several special prizes were also shot for. The shooting competition for the company's monthly cups resulted in Private Linter winning the first (or Broadwood's) cup, and Private H. Dove the second prize. It will thus be seen that Private Linter has been successful in the principal events, this being the third year in succession that he has won the first aggregate prize.—On Saturday, the 15th, there was held the annual competition for the divisional cup between the E and F companies, which together form the St. John's division. The F company were successful. This competition carries with it prizes and tokens for the three highest aggregate scores (provided mainly by the liberality of T. W. Helps, Esq.), and the first token and prize was won by Private Dyke, of F company, the second by Sergeant Brooking, of E company, and the third by Private Cook, of F company.—On the 4th proximo there will be shooting at the ranges, Wormwood-scrubbs, for the possession of the challenge cup, value fifty guineas, given by Messrs. John Broadwood and Sons for competition amongst all the companies of the Queen's (Westminster) battalion.

The prize-meeting of the 29th Middlesex was held at Child's-hill, when a good series of prizes, of about 100 gs., divided into amounts ranging downwards from 10 gs., was fired for. The following were the winners:—Corporal Liegert, Lance-Corporal W. Giles, Corporal Kirk, Corporal Iferry, Sergeant Giles, Colour-Sergeant Mills, Colour-Sergeant Purcell, Private Jennings, Sergeant Field, Sergeant Ross, Private Leeming, Private Wade, Corporal Nobbs, Private J. Barker, Private J. Herbert, Private Copp, Private Lemaitre, Sergeant G. King, Corporal A. Musgrave, Private Gurton, Corporal Rata, Private Tranter, Sergeant J. Watkins, Sergeant E. Jose, Sergeant Shaw, Sergeant Wonnocott, Corporal J. Sells, Corporal H. Rouse, Sergeant Douse, Lance-Corporal F. Watkins, Sergeant Rouse, Sergeant Pickworth, Corporal Connolly, Sergeant Tregear, and Lieutenant Wallington.

The annual prize-meeting of the 1st Surrey took place at Wimbledon, the winners being as follow:—The Pollock Challenge Cup was won by Private Hancock; the Bread-street Ward Challenge Trophy by Private Foster; the Sturdy Challenge Cup by Private Sparks; the Ladies' Challenge Cup by Armoury Sergeant Watkins; the Macdonald Lodge Challenge Cup by Corporal White; the Hale Challenge Prize for running and shooting by Private Foster. Wimbledon Series: £5, Armoury Sergeant Watkins; £4, Private Gunston; £3 10s. each, Private W. Doggett, Private Cowles, and Private Evans; £3 each, Corporal White, Sergeant Garland, and Lieutenant Neville; £2 10s. each, Private Cransh, Private Foster, and Sergeant Barrow; £2 each, Sergeant Davis, Lance-Corporal M'Gowran, and Private Tearse; £1 10s. each, Corporal Messenger, Private Hancock, Sergeant Cooper, and Private Sparks. Honorary Members' Prizes: £3 3s., Mr. F. Palmer; £2 2s., Mr. H. Puckle; £1 1s., Mr. Strachan. Recruits' Prizes: £2 2s., Private Gunston; £1 1s. each, Private Hooper, Private Dodds, Private Clay, Private Thompson, Private Selby, and Private Davies. Aggregate Prizes: £7 7s., by Armoury Sergeant Watkins; £6 6s., Mr. Foster; £5 5s., Mr. White.

The annual prize-meeting of the 5th Surrey took place at Reigate, with the following results:—First Competition: The Married Ladies' Challenge Cup and £2 2s., Corporal W. Vosper; £1 1s., Sergeant A. Knight. Second Competition: The Single Ladies' Challenge Cup and £2 2s., Lieutenant J. Searle; £1 1s., Private J. Dealing. Third Competition: £2 12s. 6d., Lance-Corporal Crust; £1 11s. 6d., Private A. Apted. Fourth Competition: First Series, £3 3s., Sergeant A. Knight; £2 2s., Lance-Corporal Crust. Second Series, £2 2s., Private A. Breedon; £1 1s., Private M. J. Edwards. Third Series, £1 1s., Bugler Hillier. Fifth Competition: Officers' Prizes, £4 4s., Lance-Sergeant G. Peat; £3 10s., Sergeant F. W. Killick; £3 3s., Lieutenant J. Searle; £2 10s., Private F. Norman; £2 2s., Corporal W. Vosper; and Private W. Fry.

The Monthly Challenge Prize of the 7th Surrey was fired for at Wimbledon, and the winner was Private Suttl.

The 1st Cambridgeshire Administrative Battalion R.V.C. had their annual prize-meeting at Wisbech. Each of the nine companies was represented by six men, previously selected. The three leading marksmen finished with 58 (the distance being 200, 400, 600 yards, five shots at each, any position). Private Samuel Fulcher, Cambridge, eventually won the challenge shield given by the late Colonel Fryer; Bugler-Major Baker, Cambridge, won the Earl of Hardwicke's challenge cup; and Quartermaster Searle, Whittlesey, was third on shooting off the tie. Each of these took £3 13s. 4d. The other prizemen were Privates Joselyn and Hoskin, Ely, and Private Clifton, 1st Hunts. The volley-firing prize, a challenge cup given by the Earl of Sandwich, was won by No. 1 company.

In a match at Bedford between teams of ten men each from the Bedford, Cambridge, and Peterborough corps, Bedford won with 653 points, Cambridge coming second with 623, and Peterborough next with 589.

The tenth competition for the brigade challenge medal of the Queen's Edinburgh Rifle Brigade took place in the Hunter's Bog, Edinburgh, and resulted in another victory for the holder, Private Dowie, he making 32 points against 22 by the challenger, Private M'Donald, in ten shots at 600 yards.

Sandown Park Racecourse was on Tuesday sold by order of the Court of Chancery. It was bought by Colonel Owen Williams for £51,200.

An important addition has been made to the harbour accommodation at Glasgow. The new dock at Stobcross, named, by her Majesty's permission, the "Queen's Dock," was on Tuesday opened by the Lord Provost, and the first vessel that entered was christened the Victoria. The Lord Provost, at the luncheon which was subsequently held, characterised the new dock as one of the triumphs of the engineering age. It is sixty-one acres in extent, including warehouses, quays, and sheds, and of this quantity thirty-three acres are under water; the lineal yards of quayage will be 3344, while the existing other quayage of the harbour is only 7200 yards; the depth of water in the dock will be 20 ft. at low water, and the cost of this undertaking will be about £1,600,000.

LAW AND POLICE.

At the Central Criminal Court on Tuesday the grand jury returned true bills against Dr. Baxter Langley, the chairman, and Mr. Swindlehurst, the secretary of the Artisans and Labourers' Dwellings Company, and Mr. Saffery, an auctioneer, on a charge of fraudulently obtaining money in connection with this company. In accordance with an arrangement made on Monday, the trial is postponed to the next sessions. Joseph Allen was charged with having stolen, in May last, 1100 yards of silk, the property of Mr. Spiers, silk-merchant, of the Borough; and Morris Harris was charged with having feloniously received the same. The defence of Harris was that he had bought the silk in good faith of a man named Johnson, who had been charged in common with Allen with the robbery, and who had absconded from his bail. The jury acquitted Harris and found a verdict of guilty against Allen, who was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. On Wednesday John Ridley Baker, a clerk in the service of the Rio Tinto Company, was sentenced at the Central Criminal Court to fifteen months' hard labour for stealing scrip certificates; Ernest Maxwell, for obtaining money by false pretences from Mrs. Gathorne Hardy, wife of the Secretary for War, was sent to hard labour for the same term; and Frederick R. F. Banbury, a solicitor, was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour, having been found guilty of bigamy and fraud. Patrick and Lewis Adolphus Staunton, Elizabeth Ann Staunton, and Alice Rhodes were placed on their trial for the wilful murder of Harriet Staunton. The Attorney-General opened the case for the prosecution, his speech occupying nearly two hours. Evidence was given by Harriet Butterfield, mother of the deceased; two porters at the Bromley railway station, who deposed to the circumstances under which the prisoners assisted in putting Harriet Staunton, then very ill, into a first-class carriage; a ticket-collector at the Penge station; Mr. Hilder, station-master at the same place; the cabdriver who drove the deceased to the apartments that were taken for her; and Emma Chalklin, the landlady of the lodging-house. The case was proceeding at the time of going to press with our early edition.

At the Middlesex Sessions on Monday two labourers, named Stamford and Webb, were sentenced to three months' imprisonment and hard labour for stealing pictures from the Great Eastern Railway Company. On Tuesday Charles Hall, who has been five times convicted for stealing rugs, was for the same offence sent to prison for twelve months. For stealing a labourer's jacket, James Ward, an old offender, who was represented to be the trainer of young thieves, several of whom are now undergoing sentences in reformatories, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude and a subsequent seven years' police supervision. For stealing a watch and other property, John Dunn, who had several times previously been convicted of crime, was on Wednesday sentenced to ten years' penal servitude, to be followed by seven years' police supervision. Two young women by whose instrumentality the prisoner was captured received a reward of £2 each. Thomas Cockley, found guilty of inflicting severe personal injuries on three men, was committed to penal servitude for seven years.

The Police-Inspectors Meiklejohn, Drusovich, Palmer, and Clarke, and the solicitor, Edward Frogatt, were brought up at Bow-street yesterday week on the adjourned charge of conspiring to defeat the ends of justice. The cross-examination of Superintendent Williamson was continued, and Mr. Poland, for the Crown, stated that letters had been obtained implicating Meiklejohn in the main charge of being a party to the forgery and fraud. A number of post-office clerks gave evidence as to the sending of telegrams, and the remainder of the sitting was occupied in reading over the evidence of the convict Kurr. The convict Kurr was further examined on Saturday with reference to the defendant Clarke. The remainder of the day was occupied with the proof as to some more telegrams. Tuesday was occupied in reading over the evidence given by the convict Benson while under cross-examination, and in the further examination of that witness by Mr. Poland with regard to the charge against Inspector Clarke. The witness gave particulars of conversations which he stated he had had at Shanklin with Clarke, on the visits of the latter to him there, and swore that on several occasions he had given sums of money, both in gold and notes, to that officer for information. A young lady was brought into Court to look at the defendants, a circumstance which produced a warm remonstrance from Drusovich and Meiklejohn, but the magistrate declined to interfere. The greater part of Wednesday was occupied in the reading over of the evidence of the convicts Benson, Bale, Frederick Kurr, Murray, and Stenning. The latter stated, in reply to Mr. Cowie, that on leaving the court on the last occasion Mr. Frogatt whispered to him, and said he would send £2 to his (the convict's) wife because of the favourable evidence he had just given. Mr. Frogatt explained that on that occasion he was totally unaware of all that he was doing, his mother having only died a day or two previously. Several other witnesses were called to corroborate certain points in the evidence. The proceedings were resumed on Thursday. One or two bank clerks were examined, and the depositions of some witnesses were signed by them. Sir J. Ingham told Frogatt that his case would go for trial, and that two sureties in £500 each, or four in £250 each, would be required. Kurr underwent some further questioning, and Benson was cross-examined by Mr. Lewis. Superintendent Williamson, being asked as to Clarke's conduct, said that his character had always been irreproachable, and that unbounded confidence was placed in him. He further stated that Clarke had assisted materially in breaking up the Walters and Murray gang of swindlers, and it was very likely indeed that there would be great antagonism among a certain class against him. The case was again adjourned.

W. H. Russell, twenty-six years of age, a lithographic printer, and Alfred Hiett, aged twenty, a labourer, were charged at Bow-street on Monday with being concerned in a burglary and jewellery robbery on the night of the 8th inst. at the shop of Mr. Christopher David Kent, in Red Lion-street, Holborn. The prisoners had pawned a quantity of the stolen property, consisting of gold and silver watches, rings, and jewellery, at Birmingham and Liverpool. The prisoner Hiett gave himself up at Liverpool while drunk, and Russell was subsequently apprehended. A good deal of the jewellery was found upon them. They admitted the offence, and said they committed the robbery because they were starving. The day of the robbery was Sunday; and, as they could not get rid of any of the property, they were obliged to carry it about with them all day, during which time they nearly starved. They were committed for trial.

Alfred Thomas Wilson, who described himself as an American, was again brought up at the Mansion House on Tuesday, charged with having in his possession a one-thousand dollar bond, part of the proceeds of a robbery in Switzerland. The extradition of the prisoner was demanded by the Swiss authorities; but the prisoner is believed to be an Englishman, and the treaty between England and Switzerland expressly prohibits the extradition of their own subjects. A further remand was therefore granted.

Charles Martin, or Martineau, and John Carr, who stand charged on suspicion of being concerned in the stealing of bonds of the value of £70,000, while in course of conveyance between London and Paris, have been further examined at the Mansion House, and remanded.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Registrar-General's weekly return states that during last week 5497 births and 3109 deaths were registered in London and twenty-two other large towns of the United Kingdom. The natural increase of population was 2388. The mortality from all causes was at the average rate of 20 deaths annually in every 1000 persons living. The annual death-rate was 18 per 1000 in Edinburgh, 24 in Glasgow, and 20 in Dublin. The annual rates of mortality per 1000 last week in the twenty English towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—Sheffield, 14; Bristol, 14; Portsmouth, 15; Brighton, 15; Bradford, 16; London, 19; Oldham, 19; Leeds, 20; Norwich, 20; Plymouth, 20; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 20; Leicester, 20; Birmingham, 21; Nottingham, 21; Sunderland, 21; Manchester, 23; Hull, 24; Wolverhampton, 26; Salford, 26; and Liverpool, 28. The annual death-rate from the seven principal zymotic diseases averaged 4·1 per 1000 in the twenty towns, and ranged from 2·2 in Newcastle-on-Tyne to 8·6 in Liverpool and 10·7 in Wolverhampton. Diarrhoea and fever caused the high zymotic death-rate in Hull, and nine more fatal cases of scarlet fever were returned in Wolverhampton. Smallpox caused but 12 deaths in the twenty towns, of which 10 occurred in London and 2 in Liverpool.

In London 2368 births and 1261 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 63, whereas the deaths were 104 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the four preceding weeks had steadily declined from 19·3 to 17·4 per 1000, was last week 18·6. During the past eleven weeks of the current quarter the death-rate has averaged but 19·6 per 1000, against 21·7 and 22·3 in the corresponding periods of 1875 and 1876. The 1261 deaths included 10 from smallpox, 23 from measles, 38 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 32 from whooping-cough, 30 from different forms of fever, and 86 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 226 deaths were referred, against numbers declining steadily from 346 to 182 in the four preceding weeks. These 226 deaths were, however, 103 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years, and were equal to an annual rate of 3·3 per 1000. The 23 fatal cases of measles corresponded with the number in the previous week, and included 4 in Pancras and 3 in Islington. The 38 deaths from scarlet fever showed a marked increase upon the numbers in recent weeks, and included 13 in the east and 9 in the south groups of districts; 5 occurred in Islington, 3 in Clerkenwell, and 6 in Bethnal-green. The 32 deaths from whooping-cough also considerably exceeded recent weekly numbers, and included 16 in East London, of which 5 occurred in Haggerston and 4 in Bethnal-green. The 30 deaths referred to fever, although 8 below the corrected average weekly number, exceeded the number in any previous week this year; 3 were certified as typhus, 23 as enteric or typhoid, and 4 as simple continued fever. The 3 fatal cases of typhus occurred at 128, High-street, Poplar; at the Stockwell Fever Hospital, admitted from 15, North-terrace, Pancras; and at 61, Hollington-street, Camberwell. Ten deaths from enteric fever were recorded in North London, including 5 in Islington, of which 2 were fatal cases in the Fever Hospital admitted from Clerkenwell and Bow. The 86 deaths from diarrhoea, of which 79 were of children under five years of age, were 57 below the corrected average; the death of a child, aged two years, in Stepney, was referred to choleraic diarrhoea. The deaths from smallpox, which had been 20 and 8 in the two previous weeks, were 10 last week, of which 5 occurred in the Metropolitan Asylum Smallpox Hospitals, 2 in the Highgate Smallpox Hospital, and 3 in private dwellings. Four of the fatal cases belonged to the west, three to the east, and three to the south groups of registration districts. Five of the fatal cases were certified as unvaccinated, and in the 5 other cases the medical certificates did not give any information as to vaccination. The number of smallpox patients in the Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals, which in the sixteen preceding weeks had declined from 964 to 206, further fell last week to 181; 35 new cases were, however, admitted during the week, against 24 in the previous week. The number of patients in the Highgate Smallpox Hospital, which had been 26 and 19 at the end of the two preceding weeks, was 18 on Saturday last. Two of the six deaths referred to puerperal fever were recorded in Brixton sub-district. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 108 and 111 in the two previous weeks, rose to 152 last week, and exceeded the corrected weekly average by 9. Different forms of violence caused 39 deaths: 34 were the result of negligence or accident, including 14 from fractures and contusions, 2 from burns and scalds, 3 from drowning, 4 from poison, and 3 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. In the large public institutions 245 deaths were recorded, or 19 per cent of the total deaths; of these 150 occurred in workhouse establishments, 89 in hospitals, and 6 in lunatic asylums.

In Greater London 2864 birth and 1496 deaths were registered, equal to annual rates of 34·2 and 17·9 per 1000 of the population. In the outer ring 4 deaths from smallpox were recorded in West Ham, and 5 deaths were referred to fever.

Wrts have been issued for the election of a temporal peer of Ireland to succeed the late Baron Headley.

Reports received at Dundee estimate the catch of the Dundee whaling fleet at 765 tuns of oil, valued at a little more than £30,000.

As a result of the labours of a home missionary working among the hop-pickers, forty of them, including several adults, were baptised in the parish church on Sunday last.

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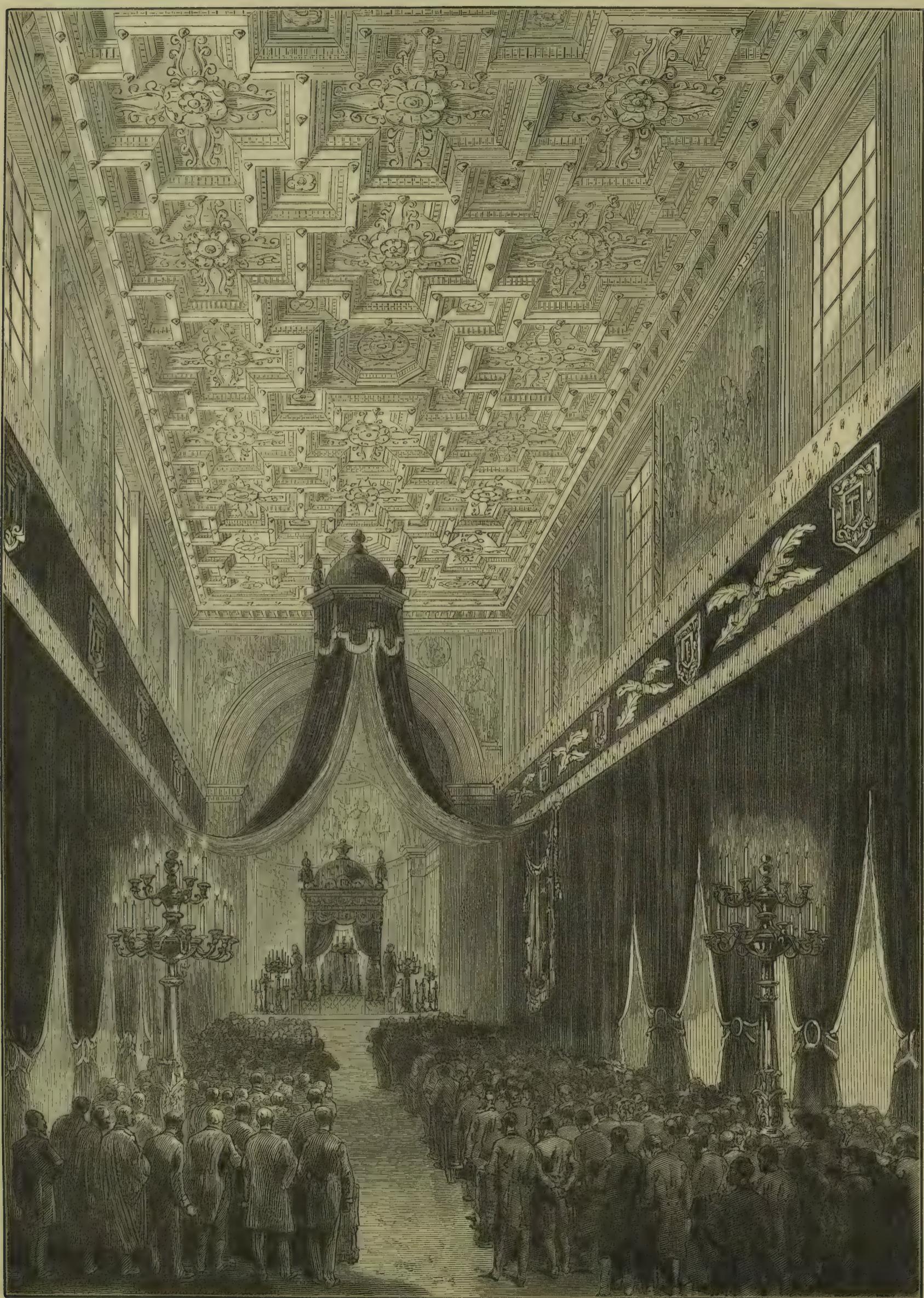
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THE FUNERAL OF M. THIERS: THE CEREMONY IN NOTRE DAME DE LORETTE.

THE QUEEN IN THE WESTERN HIGHLANDS.



LOCH MAREE, FROM KINLOCHWE.



BEN EAG, LOCH MAREE.

THE FUNERAL OF M. THIERS.

Several illustrations were given last week of the procession along the Boulevards, from the late residence of M. Thiers in the Place St. Georges, and from the Church of Notre Dame de Lorette, to the Père-la-Chaise Cemetery; and of the proceedings at the family vault, where orations were delivered by M. Grévy, M. Jules Simon, and other friends of the deceased French statesman. We now present a view of the interior of the church during the performance of the religious service. Here the daylight was excluded, and was superseded by that of a multitude of wax tapers. The architectural outlines of the church were lost in the mass of black drapery, which covered the walls. The sable hangings were relieved by broad white borders, spangled with the black spots which the French call *larmes*, or tears, and the larger spaces were marked by crossed plumes. The whole interior of the sacred edifice was completely shrouded in black, except the higher portions of the nave, where the frescoes were dimly distinguishable in the general gloom. In the centre of the nave was the catafalque, a massive structure, the canopy of which was supported by four Corinthian capitals of silver. Four well-modelled statues, in silver, representing Faith, Hope, Charity, and Religion, stood out in fine relief from the black drapery at the four corners, and the catafalque was surrounded by candles burning in tall candelabra of silver. The nave was reserved for the Senators, Academicians, and other functionaries, the Republican deputies guarding, as it were, the remains of him who was their leader and guide. The Belfort banner was carried close up to the catafalque. The funeral being unofficial and democratic, not a single uniform was to be seen. Even those Generals and Admirals who were present appeared *en civil*, and the black coats and white ties in the nave were relieved by no colour except the red fezzes of Midhat Pasha and his secretaries. The chorister boys in the sanctuary wore red soutanes and caps, and black girdles. The guests having been marshalled into their appointed seats, the service began with the customary unaccompanied chant, so mournful in its effect that the response, with its organ accompaniment, seemed by comparison almost triumphal. The white-surpliced priests, who stood holding lighted candles round about the bier, with the acolytes robed in black, walked up to the sanctuary, preceded by the Suisse with the cross. Then began the most impressive portion of the Requiem service, to which singers from the Opera lent a beauty which rather added to its incomparable solemnity. The behaviour of the congregation was quiet and devout; and the ceremony was never once marred by the moving about and gossiping which frequently disturb funeral services in Paris.

LOCH MAREE AND BEN EAG.

The Queen's sojourn of six days in the wildly romantic highlands of Western Ross-shire ended with her return last Tuesday to Balmoral Castle. She stayed at the Loch Maree Hotel, on the shores of that picturesque lake, which lies in the rugged bosom of grand and stern-looking mountains, twelve miles beyond Ach-na-sheen, the nearest station of the railway that crosses Northern Scotland from Dingwall to the west coast opposite Skye. When that railway was completed and opened, several years ago, we gave some illustrations of its remarkable scenery; and we now present a view of Loch Maree and one of Ben Eag or Ben Each, a noble mountain of pure white quartz rock, which rises above the hamlet of Kinlochewe. There is a still larger mountain, Ben Slioch, which is 4000 ft. high, and many others around Loch Maree, Gairloch, and Loch Torridon, which places were visited by the Queen and Princess Beatrice. The shores of Loch Maree, consisting of barren sandstone, are generally bare of vegetation except a few stunted pine-trees. The length of this lake is eighteen miles, and it has more than twenty small islands. One of these, Eilean Maree, upon which the Queen and her Royal Highness landed, is studded with larch, fir, and other trees down to the water's edge. There was a well on the island, the water of which, tradition says, proved effective in curing cases of insanity. Close to the well stands a tree, in the bark of which every visitor is expected to place a coin: no doubt the Royal party would follow this custom. It is said that a Prince and Princess of Norway are buried here, under an ancient stone, with a two-handed sword carved upon it. A romantic story is told of the cause of their deaths. The Princess had agreed to meet her lover on his return from some expedition. It was resolved that the meeting should take place on Loch Maree, on which she had a pleasure-boat. If she were in health she was to have a white flag at the masthead; if the contrary, a black one. On her lover appearing in sight of the lake he was shocked at seeing the black flag flying, and, hastening in an agony to a boat, was quickly on board. In sport she had resolved to feign herself dead, and was laid out in state. The moment he appeared in sight the attendants feigned to be all in deep affliction. Overcome by emotion, he drew his dagger and plunged it into his heart, dying in a few minutes. The Princess determined she would not survive him, and followed his example. They were buried in Island Maree.

Her Majesty has expressed great admiration of the scenery which she beheld in the district.

The fifth International Medical Congress has been sitting in the University of Geneva.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Without wishing for one moment to detract from Silvio's gallant victories, we think it must be generally conceded that he has been an exceptionally lucky colt. Just before the Derby, Chamant, who could fairly claim the title of champion three-year-old of 1877, met with an accident; and in the race Rob Roy, whose owner had backed him to win little less than £100,000, was so hampered by Thunder-stone that his success was rendered impossible. Then, with respect to the St. Leger, a severe attack of influenza prevented Fontainebleau from undergoing a proper preparation; and, as the favourite swept round the bend, the wily Archer was sending Silvio along clear of everything, while nearly all the rest of the field were engaged in a cannon game, which put two or three, who had been running prominently, hopelessly out of it. Still, the most prejudiced must admit that there is a staying Blair Athol amongst us at last, and the detractors of the Cobham chestnut must "ever hereafter hold their peace." The great surprise of the race was, undoubtedly, the form shown by Lord Bradford's pair, Zuccero and Manceuvre; and, as they have only 6st. 9lb. and 6st. 6lb. in the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire respectively, Wadlow should once more be very formidable in the autumn handicaps. Thursday's running was not particularly interesting except to the bookmakers, who had about the best day they have enjoyed this season. The meeting of Chiladeric and Clémentine over six furlongs created immense interest, as the colt's running in the Champagne Stakes was thought to be far too bad to be true, and, accordingly, he was almost as good a favourite as the filly. Censor, a promising young See-Saw in Lord Wilton's stable, did not come in for much support; but for all that he ran a tremendous race home with the other two, and finished a dead-heat with Clémentine, Chiladeric beating the pair by a neck. There was a good deal of bumping from the distance, and Lord Falmouth's representative bore the other pair on to the rails, so an objection followed as a matter of course, but it was over-ruled. We can only account for this complete change of form by the supposition that Chiladeric could not act in the mud on the first day; still it seems doubtful if he is the flyer that he was believed to be, and, moreover, we hear that he unfortunately shows incipient signs of roaring. Only eleven numbers were hoisted for the Portland Plate, which is the smallest field that has ever taken part in the race, except in 1871, when exactly the same number went to the post. There were as many false starts as ever, owing to the natural desire of the jockeys to get off well; but at last they were dispatched on fairly even terms. Lollypop (9st.), who had been specially kept during the week for this event, looked very formidable at the distance, but then tired under the weight, and, a few strides further on, Rosbach (7st. 12lb.) came away full of running, and beat Woodquest (6st. 11lb.) very easily indeed.

After his St. Leger triumph, Silvio was sent straight home, to be kept for his Newmarket engagements, Lord Falmouth depending solely on Lady Golightly in the Park Hill and Doncaster Stakes, both of which the filly secured without difficulty, as might naturally have been anticipated when Helena and Albert Edward were the most formidable of her opponents, both of whom she had defeated at York. The withdrawal of Skylark, and the breaking down of Charon, rendered the Cup far less interesting than it would otherwise have been; still many people fancied that Hampton could not concede 24lb. to Chesterton, who has done so very well this year. The latter made play at his best pace, and used every effort to cut down Hampton; but the little horse, after lying off for more than two miles, drew up to him without an effort, and won with ridiculous ease. Hampton's career has certainly been an extraordinary one; and that a horse should win a great hurdle-race in the spring and secure such events as the Northumberland Plate and Goodwood and Doncaster Cups in the same season is, we believe, without precedent, in the history of the turf. Well may Robert Peck say that Hampton is the best stayer he ever trained! And those who asked contemptuously how much weight Doncaster could have given him are beginning to wonder whether the boot would not have been upon the other leg.

As we remarked last week, the sales of blood stock at Doncaster were by no means so successful as usual, and, though matters improved considerably before the end of the meeting, still the 273 yearlings sold only averaged 185 gs., as against 235 gs. for 246 lots last season. Taking a cursory glance over the long list, we find that the Yardley contingent, which was chiefly by Sterling and Musket, was almost given away, 300 gs. being the highest price obtained; still, it must be admitted that several of them were not very grand specimens. Ten from Stanton did better, a nice colt by Brown Bread—Hygeia, and therefore own brother to the useful Hilarious, being knocked down for 750 gs. A young Winslow, in Mr. Pain's ring, also fetched the same price. Lord Scarborough's seven fairly put buyers upon their mettle, and averaged 480 gs., Lord Zetland giving no less than 1050 gs. for a beautiful sister to the luckless Gem of Gems. On Thursday there was a genuine sensation, as Captain Machell gave 3000 gs. for Blue Blood, by King Tom—Mari-gold, and therefore own brother to All Heart and half brother to Doncaster. He is certainly a magnificent colt, almost too magnificent, for there is just a doubt whether his legs will carry his great frame through the

wear and tear of training. Mr. Cookson's sold fairly well, though not at sensational prices; and the Sheffield-lane string must have realised a famous profit, Mr. Mitchell-Innes, the owner of Glen Arthur, giving 1000 gs. for an own brother to the second in the Derby. We must not omit to mention that two colts bred in Germany, and imported by Mr. Bell, the manager of the Cobham Stud, testified to his fine judgment to the tune of 1825 gs. Mr. I'Anson's youngsters always sell well, and this time eight averaged exactly the same as Lord Scarborough's—viz., 480 gs. This fine result was mainly due to a splendid filly by Macaroni—Bonny Bell, who made 2200 gs., the highest sum ever paid for a yearling of her sex.

William Gale, who started at Lillie-bridge about a month ago to try to walk 1500 miles in 1000 hours, covering a mile and a half at the commencement of each hour, bids fair to accomplish a feat that will put Captain Barclay's historical performance quite into the shade. He has now walked upwards of 900 miles, is apparently as fresh and well as when he started, and has only lost about 5 lb. in weight.

THE TRADES CONGRESS.

Under the presidency of Mr. J. D. Prior, of Manchester, the tenth Congress of Trades Unions was opened at Leicester on Monday. There were present 136 delegates, representing 463,837 members. Mr. Merrick was elected president and Mr. G. Walker secretary. The report of the committee alluded to the Parliamentary inquiry on the subject of employers' liabilities for injuries to their servants, and recommended the Congress to authorise the reintroduction of the bill of last Session. Several other subjects were reported upon.

On Tuesday the president, Mr. D. Merrick, gave the annual address from the chair, speaking in favour of boards of conciliation and arbitration. He also replied to the remarks of Mr. Bright at Manchester last week. Mr. Macdonald, M.P., spoke on the subject of the liability of employers for injury sustained by their workmen, and said he should bring in a fresh bill on the subject. Resolutions were passed thanking Mr. Lloyd Jones for his lectures at Exeter Hall in reply to Professor Leone Levi, expressing regret at the death of Mr. Odger and sympathy with his widow and family, and condemning as inadequate the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the question of compensation for injury by employers to workmen, and requesting Mr. Macdonald, M.P., to reintroduce his bill on the subject. In the evening the delegates attended a working men's meeting, when a resolution was passed against any interference by this country in the struggle between Turkey and Russia.

On Wednesday the Congress discussed at some length the questions of the employment of women, the enforcement of the Factory and Workshops Act, the codification of the criminal law, and the relations between London cabmen and the public. A public meeting was held in the evening, at which speeches were made in support of trades unions.

The proceedings were continued throughout the week.

A board meeting of coal-miners was held at Barnsley on Tuesday, when the unanimous feeling was expressed that, if the reduction of wages was persisted in by the masters, it should not only be strongly resisted, but met by a demand on the part of the men for 6½ per cent advance. A belief existed that the proposed reduction was in anticipation of a demand by the men.

Two hundred labourers and milesmen of the Great South of Ireland Railway have struck, demanding an increase of wages from 14s. to 18s. per week and a redress of grievances. They complain that Englishmen and others have been appointed to good places, and that Irishmen have been dismissed and strangers introduced in their stead. The men had not previously made any complaint. On Friday and Saturday, last week, large numbers of them walked in procession on the line, and even took possession of carriages and travelled by them. The strike has greatly impeded the traffic. The strike has extended to the men employed at North Wall; but there is no interruption of traffic, as the drivers are not concerned in the strike. About 2000 men are idle. The difficulty arises from an impression that the English gingers were receiving better pay than the Irish. At the Cork end of the line on Tuesday the malcontents marched in bodies over the small lines, and induced their fellow-workers to join them.

On Thursday Mr. Brassey spoke on "Work and Wages in 1877." He said that wages might be higher here than elsewhere, but labour was cheaper here from its effectiveness and saving of supervision. The English workman might claim the merit due to the cheapness in cost and excellence of quality that had gained us our pre-eminence in the export trade of the world. The present depression was not even mainly due to the conduct of workmen, but due also to that of the employers, who overstocked the markets, caused goods to be sold at ruinous prices, and engaged in speculative building. The construction of superfluous Atlantic liners on the Clyde had done more to make labour scarce, and therefore dearer, than all the machinations of local trades unions. Industry had also been injured by the abuse of the Joint Stock Acts.

The prolonged strike on the Clyde has at last terminated. At a meeting of the Clydesdale shipwrights on Monday night it was resolved to accept arbitration on the masters' terms.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1877.

THE BATTLES AROUND PLEVNA.

The Russian and Roumanian army beleaguering the fortified positions of Osman Pasha on the hills around Plevna have been engaged in a series of terribly fierce and sanguinary conflicts, with very doubtful prospects of success. The history of these actions must begin with Tuesday week, the 11th inst., when they assaulted and captured several of the Turkish redoubts, at a frightful cost of life, after bombarding and cannonading them since Friday, the 7th. The important Grivitza or Grivica redoubt was also taken. The *Daily Telegraph* of last Wednesday contains a letter from one of its Special Correspondents who was at Plevna with Osman Pasha, and who gives us the only account from the Turkish side. He states that he rode out of Plevna last Saturday, with six Circassians, and passed through the Russian lines, getting away unobserved; that he arrived at Orkhanieh after a long ride, and thence went on to Sophia, whence his telegraphed letter is dated. It speaks much of the frightful carnage and slaughter of the Russians at Plevna, but affords scarcely any precise information. The Special Correspondent of the *Daily News* with the Russians contributes a very animated and interesting narrative, which was telegraphed in full to that enterprising journal, and which we take leave here to borrow, with due acknowledgments of its value and literary merit:—

PRELIMINARY REPULSE OF A TURKISH ASSAULT.

"When the battle of Tuesday began it was about eleven o'clock, and I was on the ridge behind Radisovo. We had just lunched, when suddenly a lively fire was heard on the skirmish line away to the left, in the direction of the Lovcha road, followed by a heavy fusillade. Mounting my horse, I rode down the ridge behind Radisovo, where the fire seemed raging hottest. For some time it was impossible to ascertain whether the Turks or Russians were attacking. The fog and smoke were so thick that nothing could be seen. It was only by the fusillade that the progress of the fight could be judged. I afterwards ascertained it began in this wise:—

"Skobelev and Meritinsky, in order to begin the attack on their side upon the redoubt, had to advance their troops on to the hill immediately fronting the redoubts in the bend of the Sophia road. It was from this hill that the attack had been made upon Skobelev four days before, and the hill had since been abandoned by the Turks, except a few skirmishers. Skobelev advanced at eleven o'clock to take possession of this hill. The Turks immediately opened fire upon him. This was the beginning of it.

"The Turkish attack spread from the Lovcha road over Plevna, and up the Radisovo ridge, a position which has already been described. In the middle of this ridge is a low hill or hump. From this point down to the end of the ridge,

which is scarcely a mile from Plevna, the Russians had planted twenty-eight guns, the greater part of which were not more than 1000 or 1200 yards from the Turkish redoubts and trenches. These guns were a continual threat and danger to the Turks, who had suddenly decided to try and carry the Radisovo ridge. The attack here was directed principally against the hump or hill already spoken of, opposite one of their own redoubts. It was impossible, owing to the fog and smoke, to see the position of the combatants on either side. The fight lasted until nearly two o'clock. The Turks made three attacks upon Skobelev, which were successfully repulsed, and two on the Radisovo ridge.

"The three fights with Skobelev were short, quick, and sharp, neither lasting more than five or ten minutes. This was owing to Skobelev's manner of defence. He ordered his troops to reserve their fire until the Turks came within a hundred yards, then to open upon them a sudden and terrible fusillade against which no troops could stand. This drove them back almost immediately. Three times they came to the charge, and three times were they repulsed in the same sudden and furious manner.

"The two attacks upon the Radisovo ridge lasted longer, and appeared to be repulsed with less ease. Not until about two o'clock did the fire die away, showing that the fight for the moment was over. Then the fog lifted slightly, and the



THE BATTLE OF KARAHASSANKOI: TURKISH INFANTRY TAKING THE RUSSIAN POSITION IN A BULGARIAN GRAVEYARD.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

position on both sides could be seen. The Turks in the trenches down towards Plevna were trying occasional shots, distinguished by little puffs of smoke, with masses here and there in the redoubts, showing, with an occasional shot from their cannon, that they had been repulsed with heavy loss—how much it is impossible to state; but, as the loss of the Russians fighting under cover was more than 500, that of the Turks must have been between 2000 and 3000. The three days' artillery fire had evidently done them, however, very little harm, and it showed how strong they felt themselves to risk a repulse, knowing to a certainty that it would be followed almost immediately by a Russian attack. Indeed, in my opinion, this repulse did more to prepare the way for the Russian attack than the whole three days' artillery fire had done. They had suffered severely, and must have been more or less disheartened and demoralised, as troops—even the best—always are at such a moment. It was most favourable, therefore, for the Russian attack, which was begun almost immediately; so that the fire had hardly ceased half an hour when it began again with unexampled fury.

"I took my stand on the old position near the Lovcha road, between Krüdener's left and Skobelev's right, from which point I had as good a view as could be obtained for the fog and smoke at the bottom of the Radisovo ridge. Immediately to the right of Plevna, where Kriloff commanded, and round the redoubts in the bend of the Sophia road, where Skobelev was attacking, the fog was so thick that the greater part of the time I could only follow the attack by the sound and the smoke. What I now relate I saw with my own eyes, and part I have learned from Skobelev himself and the officers who took part in the combat.

KRILOFF'S UNSUCCESSFUL ATTACK.

"A little to my right, where General Kriloff attacked the redoubts down near Plevna, the fire had been raging with fury nearly two hours, a steady, continuous roll and crash, intermingled with the louder thunder of canon, which filled the air with the uproar of the bullets and shells. During all this time there was little to be seen along the crest of the Radisovo ridge, where the Russian guns could be perceived at work, with figures flitting round them, dimly seen through the smoke, strangely magnified by the intervention of the fog, until the gunners appeared like giants, and the guns themselves, magnified and distorted by the same medium, appeared like huge uncouth monsters, from whose throats at every instant leaped forth globes of flame. There were moments when these flashes seemed to light up everything around them. Then the guns and gunners appeared for an instant with fearful distinctness, red and lurid, as though tinged with blood. Then they sank back again in shadowy indistinctness. The uproar of the battle rose and swelled until it became fearful to hear—like the continuous roar of an angry sea beating against a rock-bound coast, combined with that of a thunderstorm, and with the strange unearthly sounds heard on board a ship when labouring in a gale.

"This terrible storm of battle continued without ceasing for nearly two hours. The Russian guns were pouring their fire into the redoubt, and the Russian infantry into the trenches, while the attacking columns were advancing cautiously under cover of the smoke and fog and standing still, to get a position as near as possible before making the final rush. At about five o'clock the smoke lifted again, carried away by a gust of wind. At this moment I saw before the redoubt, down near Plevna, a mass of Russian soldiers rise up in a field of Indian corn, and push forward with a shout. The Turkish fire just then seemed to have been dominated—nearly silenced—by the terrible storm of shot and shell poured in by the Russians. The moment seemed favourable for the assault. Either the Turks were abandoning these redoubts, or they were lying behind the parapet awaiting the attack. Which was it? we asked. The question was soon answered. The Russian shout had scarcely died away when there flashed along the parapet of the redoubt a stream of fire that swayed backwards and forwards like a current of electricity, while the smoke rose over the redoubt in one heavy white mass. One continuous crash filled the air with bullets, from which, to the spectator looking on, it did not seem possible for even a rabbit to escape.

"Into this storm of bullets plunged the Russians, with a shout as though of joy, and then disappeared into a little hollow, and for the moment were lost to view. Then they emerged again, disappeared in the low ground at the foot of the glacis, rushing onward as though the bullets were but paper pellets, but, alas! sadly diminished in number. Would it be possible for them to reach the parapet? Was it possible for flesh and blood to break that circle of fire? To me it seemed utterly out of the question. Did but one bullet in ten find its billet, not one of those gallant fellows would return through that corn-field. While waiting to see them emerge from this little hollow my excitement was so great, my hand trembled so, that I could not hold the field-glass to my eyes, and for the moment was obliged to trust my naked vision. They were evidently very near the redoubt. A rush might do it. Victory was almost within their grasp, but they required a fresh accession of strength; a rush of new men from behind; another wave coming forward with new impetus to carry the first up over the glacis; a second wave, and perhaps a third, each bringing new impulsion, new strength. I looked for this wave of reserves. I looked to see if reinforcements were coming up—if the General was doing anything to help the gallant fellows struggling there against that circle of fire. I looked in vain. My heart sank within me, for I saw that all this bravery, all this loss of life, would be useless. While these poor fellows were madly fighting their lives away by hundreds in a desperate struggle, when the victory was trembling in the balance, not a man was sent to help them. They were left to die overwhelmed, broken, vanquished; it was sublime and was pitiful. I saw a few of them struggle up the glacis one by one. They drop. They are not followed, and here they come again, a confused mass of human beings rushing madly back across that corn-field, less than half of those who went forward. When this disorderly remnant was seen flying back, broken, destroyed, two more battalions were sent to pick them up, and carry them back to the assault. Two more battalions! They might as well have sent a corporal and two more men. Two more regiments were what was required, and they should have been sent at the moment when that mass of men rose up in the corn-field and went on with a cheer. The new troops would have reached the glacis just as the assault began to waver, would have carried the hesitating mass onward, and all would have gone into the redoubt together. Instead of this, General Kriloff sent two battalions, and that when it was too late. The poor fellows went over the hill singing gaily, and disappeared in the fog and smoke. I could have cried for pity, for I knew that most of them went uselessly to simple slaughter. It was impossible for these fresh battalions to renew the assault with the slightest chance of success. These two battalions, like the rest, were doomed to almost certain destruction.

"The fog again settled down over the redoubt, hiding Turks and Russians alike. I could tell by that fearful rifle fire that

they were going at it again, and I turned away. Soon the cessation of the firing told that it was over, but the second attack was more easily repulsed than the first, and I perceived likewise that the whole Russian attack made from the Radisovo ridge by Krüdener and Kriloff was repulsed all along the line. It was inevitable; I foresaw it from the first. The mistake was made and repeated continually by the Russians of sending too few men against such positions, according to old rules made before breech-loading days.

SKOBELEFF'S CAPTURE OF THE TWO REDOUTS.

"I will now relate the events which occurred on the Russian extreme left, commanded by Prince Meritinsky and General Skobelev. Here the attack was conducted in a very different manner. While the battle was raging in front and to the right of me, it raged with no less fury round the redoubts and on the other side of the Lovcha road, but up to the moment of the second repulse of Kriloff, Skobelev had not yet made his assault. He had well prepared the ground, however. At four o'clock he had brought down twenty pieces of artillery to the spur of the ridge overlooking Plevna. Not more than a thousand yards distant from the redoubt, I saw an immense volume of smoke rising, and heard a terrible thunder, which was not more than five or six hundred yards away on my left. It was evident that Skobelev, risking his artillery in this advanced position, was determined to make a desperate effort to capture the redoubt in front of him. The redoubt Skobelev was attacking was a double redoubt in the bend of the Lovcha road down near Plevna. He had advanced his troops down the slope of the mountain to within easy range. As the Turks immediately opened fire upon him from the redoubt he returned the fire with steadiness and precision, putting his men under cover as much as possible, his cannon pouring a steady stream of shell and canister into the redoubt as well. In fact, he worked his cannon so much that several pieces have been spoiled. He had evidently determined to risk everything to capture this redoubt, and if Plevna were not taken it would not be his fault. For three hours he kept up this fire, and just after Kriloff's second repulse, the Turkish fire having somewhat relaxed, dominated by the Russian, he thought the moment had come for making the assault. He had four regiments of the Line and four battalions of sharpshooters. Still keeping up his murderous fire, he formed under its cover two regiments, the Vladimirski and another, in the little hollow at the foot of the low hill on which was built the redoubt, together with two battalions of sharpshooters, not more than twelve hundred yards from the scarp. Then, placing himself in the best position for watching the result, he ceased fire and ordered the advance. He ordered the assaulting party not to fire, and they rushed forward with their guns on their shoulders, with music playing and banners flying, and disappeared in the fog and smoke. Skobelev is the only General who places himself near enough to feel the pulse of a battle. The advancing column was indistinctly seen, a dark mass in the fog and smoke. Feeling, as it were, every throb of the battle, he saw this line begin to waver and hesitate. Upon the instant he hurled forward a rival regiment to support, and again watched the result. This new force carried the mass further on with its momentum; but the Turkish redoubt flamed and smoked, and poured forth such a torrent of bullets that the line was again shaken. Skobelev stood in this shower of balls unhurt. All his escort were killed or wounded, even to the little Kirghiz, who received a bullet in the shoulder. Again he saw the line hesitate and waver, and he flung his fourth and last regiment, the Libansky, on the glacis. Again this new wave carried the preceding ones forward until they were almost on the scarp; but that deadly shower of bullets poured upon them; men dropped by hundreds, and the result still remained doubtful. The line once more wavered and hesitated. Not a moment was to be lost if the redoubt was to be carried. Skobelev had now only two battalions of sharpshooters left, the best in his detachments. Putting himself at the head of these, he dashed forward on horseback. He picked up the stragglers; he reached the wavering, fluctuating mass, and gave it the inspiration of his own courage and instruction. He picked the whole mass up and carried it forward with a rush and a cheer. The whole redoubt was a mass of flame and smoke, from which screams, shouts, and cries of agony and defiance arose, with the deep-mouthed bellowing of the cannon, and above all the steady, awful crash of that deadly rifle fire. Skobelev's sword was cut in two in the middle. Then a moment later, when just on the point of leaping the ditch, horse and man rolled together to the ground, the horse dead or wounded, the rider untouched. He sprang to his feet with a shout, then, with a formidable, savage yell, the whole mass of men streamed over the ditch, over the scarp and counterscarp, over the parapet, and swept into the redoubt like a hurricane. Their bayonets made short work of the Turks still remaining. Then a joyous cheer told that the redoubt was captured, and that at last one of the defences of Plevna was in the hands of the Russians. Having seen as much as I have seen of the Turkish infantry fire from behind trenches and walls, I thought it was beyond flesh and blood to break it, a belief which had just been strengthened by Kriloff's repulse, which I had just witnessed. Skobelev proved the contrary; but at what a sacrifice? In that short rush of a few hundred yards, three thousand men had been left on the hillside, on the glacis, the scarp, and the ditch—one fourth of his whole force."

CAPTURE OF THE GRIVICA REDOUBT.

The narrative in the *Daily News* is here continued by a second observer of this series of conflicts, writing next day (Wednesday week):—

When we rode to the rear we saw no reason to doubt that the Grivica redoubt was still in Turkish hands, knowing as we did that the assault made upon it at three o'clock had been repulsed, and we set down the smoke rising round below it to an attempt on the part of the Turks to drive back the Roumanian artillery, which had passed the redoubt, and were in action, absolutely in its front. In reality, however, the Grivica redoubt fell that night before the determined bravery of the Roumanians. I have obtained the following information concerning this struggle:—

It appears that at half-past two p.m. the redoubt was attacked by two Roumanian brigades, each consisting of four battalions, and three battalions of Russians. The Roumanians attacked from the east and south-east, the Russians from the south and south-west. The attack was made in the following manner:—First a line of skirmishers, with men carrying scaling ladders, gabions, and fascines among them. The latter had their rifles slung on their backs, and were ordered in no case to fire, but merely to run forward, fill up the ditch, and place their ladders behind. Then followed the second line in company column formation for the attack, followed by the third line to support the assault.

As above stated, the attack was made by the Roumanians, and it is said that by some mistake the Russians arrived half an hour too late. Be that as it may, the assault was repulsed, and all retired except two companies of infantry, which rallied,

and, keeping under cover, maintained a brisk fire against the work.

At half-past five the attack was renewed by a battalion of the Roumanian militia, followed by two Russian battalions of the 17th and 18th Regiments. The redoubt was then carried, and the Turks withdrew to the other redoubt a little to the north of the captured work. But it was soon apparent that the redoubt could not be held without reinforcements, and three Roumanian battalions, with a battery of artillery, were ordered forward. They lost their way, however, in the fog, and were thus precluded from rendering the required assistance, consequently when the Turks returned to the attack the allies were driven out.

The third assault soon followed, and the work was finally captured at seven p.m. Four guns and a standard were the trophies of the feat of arms. More than once during the night did the Turks advance with the shouts of "Allah!" but no serious attack was made.

RECAPTURE OF REDOUTS BY THE TURKS.

The two redoubts on the south-western road, which General Skobelev had captured on the Tuesday, were retaken by Osman Pasha next day, of which, again, the *Daily News*' Special Correspondent gives the following account:—

At sunrise (on Wednesday week) the Turks began an attack upon the captured redoubts, and the storm of battle again raged with fury here, while all was quiet everywhere else. The desperate attack of the Turks was repulsed. Another attack was made, and another repulse; and this continued all day, until the Turks had attacked and been beaten five successive times. The Russian losses were becoming fearful. General Skobelev had lost, he thinks, 2000 men in attacking the redoubt. By the afternoon he had lost 3000 more in holding it, while his battalions shrivelled up and shrank away as if by magic. One battalion of sharpshooters had been reduced to 160 men. A company which had been 150 was now forty. An immense proportion of officers were killed or were wounded. Only one commander of a regiment is alive; scarcely a head of a battalion left. Two officers of the staff are killed, one of whom was Verestchagin, brother of the famous artist. Another brother was wounded. General Dobrovolsky, commander of sharpshooters, was killed. One officer was blown to pieces by the explosion of a cannon. Captain Kurapatkin, chief of the staff, standing beside this officer, had his hair singed and suffered a severe contusion. Only Skobelev himself remained untouched. He seems to bear a charmed life. He visited the redoubt three or four times during the day, encouraging the soldiers, telling them help would soon arrive; Plevna would soon be taken; victory would soon crown their efforts; telling them it was the final, decisive blow struck for their country; for the honour and glory of the Russian arms; and they all replied with the same cheery shouts, while their numbers were dwindling away by hundreds. He again and again sent for reinforcements, and again and again informed the Commander-in-Chief that the position was untenable. The afternoon wore away, and no reinforcements came. General Levitsky, as we have been informed, formally refused reinforcements, either because he thought the position, in spite of General Skobelev's representations, was tenable, or because he had no reinforcements to give. General Kriloff, on his own responsibility, sent the remnant of a regiment which had attacked the redoubt which we saw rush forward and then back through that Indian-corn-field. Of the 2500 there was barely 1000 left, so it was utterly incapable of going into action that day, and even this regiment arrived too late. General Skobelev had left the redoubt at four o'clock to go to his tent on a woody hill opposite. He had been there scarcely an hour when he was informed that the Turks were again attacking the right flank on the Lovcha road immediately above Plevna. He galloped forward to see, and was met by an orderly with the news that the Turks were again attacking the redoubt a sixth time. He dashed forward towards the redoubt in hopes of reaching it in time, but was met by a stream of his own men flying back. They were exhausted by forty-eight hours' incessant fighting, and were worn out, hungry, and dying of thirst and fatigue. Owing to the inactivity of the Russians during the day, the Turks had been enabled to collect an overwhelming force, which had made one last desperate effort and had succeeded in driving the Russians out. One bastion was held till the last by a handful of men. They refused to fly, and were slaughtered to the last man.

"It was just after this I met General Skobelev, the first time that day. He was in a fearful state of excitement and fury. His uniform was covered with mud and filth, his sword broken, his Cross of St. George twisted round on his shoulder, his face black with powder and smoke, his eyes haggard and bloodshot, and his voice quite gone. He spoke in a hoarse whisper. I never before saw such a picture of battle as he presented. I saw him again in his tent at night. He was quite calm and collected. He said, 'I have done my best; I could do no more. My detachment is half destroyed; my regiments do not exist; I have no officers left; they sent me no reinforcements; and I have lost three guns.' They were three of the four guns which he placed in the redoubt upon taking it, only one of which his retreating troops had been able to carry off. 'Why did they refuse you reinforcements?' I asked. 'Who was to blame?' 'I blame nobody,' he replied. 'It is the will of God.'"

The Grand Duke Nicholas, in a bulletin dated Saturday last, states that the Russian batteries cannonaded Plevna all day on Thursday and Friday week, the enemy not replying. Yesterday week the Turks made an energetic attempt to recover the Grivica redoubt; but, after an engagement lasting three hours and a quarter, they were repulsed. The Grand Duke states that the Russian losses before Plevna amount to about 12,500 men, and that of the Roumanians down to yesterday week to 3000. Adding the loss yesterday week in the defence of the Grivica redoubt, we get a total of 16,000 men. The more recent operations and movements around Plevna, to the latest hour of preparing our weekly publication for the press on Thursday evening, will be recorded in our current notice of the progress of the war.

Captain Frank Johnstone, Royal Artillery, late Adjutant at the Royal Military Academy, has been appointed to succeed Captain Hume, as Deputy-Governor of Dartmoor Prison.

General Grant was presented with the freedom of the city of Glasgow on Thursday week. The Lord Provost, in making the presentation, referred to the General as being descended from a good old Scottish stock, and said he might be called the Wellington of America. On the following day General Grant was presented with the freedom of the burgh of Ayr. In returning thanks for the honour, he expressed the pleasure it gave him to form so close a connection with the land and home of Burns. The General and party returned to Glasgow on Saturday afternoon, and went to Tarbet, on Loch Lomond, where they spent Sunday. From Tarbet they went to Inverary on Monday. They will make a round of the English provincial towns in the order of Newcastle-on-Tyne, York, Sheffield, Birmingham, and Leamington, whence they go to London.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Greece, politically and socially, has sustained a severe loss in the person of the valiant old Admiral Canaris, who died a few years since at the great age of ninety years—Duke Schomberg's age; Catinat's also (I think). Albeit the Admiral was the most famous worthy in the kingdom of the Hellenes, I fail to find his name in "Men of the Time," a sufficiently exhaustive repertory, nevertheless. I have no difficulty in turning up the names of Bavus and Maxius, Esquires (who were poets), and the "great Mr. Twamley, the inventor of the patent floodgate iron." What is Fame?

Heroic old Canaris, who was originally the captain of a merchant-vessel trading between Odessa and Constantinople, fought all through the Greek War of Independence, and, with his fire-ships, did immeasurable damage to the Turkish navy. He was repeatedly Prime Minister of Greece; but was always glad to resign office, and to retire to his cottage and cultivate his cabbages, as Cincinnatus did. I fancy that when I was in Athens last spring somebody told me that the Admiral could neither read nor write. However that may have been, it is certain that he made at least a beginning in the study of those accomplishments no less than fifty years ago; since I find in a note to one of Béranger's songs, written in 1827, an anecdote describing Canaris (even then a renowned man) coming out of school with his books and slate under his arm, and surrounded by a crowd of little Greek boys.

Lord Sandon has been cheered to the echo lately at Liverpool and at Burslem for two solid speeches in which his Lordship expressed the opinion that the Fine Arts need only a minimum of encouragement from the State, and that the patronage of art had best, in the main, be left to private enterprise and private patronage. I am, I trust, neither a Protectionist nor a Tory; but I fail to see how, in any civilised country, anything of the nature of a national school of art can flourish without constant aid and protection from the Government. Historical painting in England was in a literally deplorable state (read Haydon's life, and consider Hilton's career) until the building of the new Houses of Parliament gave the Government an opportunity of employing some of the foremost of our historical painters; and the noblest branch of pictorial art is again languishing because the Government have no more commissions to give. Sir Henry Cole would never have been able to organise the vast national Science and Art Schools, of which the nucleus is South Kensington, without direct support and assistance from the State; and the great Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862, albeit financially undertaken by private guarantors, were under the immediate patronage of the Consort of the Sovereign, were administered by Royal Commissions, and were substantially public enterprises.

There is at present, I grant, an immense demand for works of art of the gentle and pretty kind; and the picture-dealers, I fear, are making a very good thing of it. But, assuming for the sake of argument that we had in our midst professors of sacred and historic art of the calibre of an Ary Scheffer, a Paul Delaroche, a Horace Vernet, a Kaulbach, a Cornelius, or an Ossipovitch, who, if you please, is to purchase their works? My Lord Atticus, will you commission a picture of the Battle of Illeheim (I do not know of a single grand picture of Marlborough's famous victory), twenty feet by fifteen? Mr. Macénas, M.P., would you care about an example of mural decoration as colossal, say, as the hemicycle of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris? I hope that I shall not be met by the mischievously fallacious assertion that the English people have no aptitude for the pursuit of High Art. The English have an aptitude for whatever is noble; and a nation which has produced two of the grandest epics in the whole world and the very grandest series of dramas that the world has ever seen should be ashamed of withholding public patronage from painters capable of illustrating on the largest scale the works of Milton, of Spenser, and of Shakespeare. We saw what private patronage could do in that direction in the case of Alderman Boydell. If the Alderman had had the State at his back, we might have possessed long since a thoroughly National school of painting and sculpture.

The contractors for building the new Law Courts in the Strand cannot, I should say, be accused of sluggishness in the performance of their task; and Mr. Street's colossal pile seems to be rising with the rapidity of Aladdin's palace. But just as the Law Courts grow grander and more imposing to the view, so does poor little old Temple Bar, close by, seem to assume every day a more shrunken, dilapidated, and wobegone appearance. The dejected structure has long since been doomed to destruction by public opinion, and more recently the sentence has been confirmed by a vote of the Court of Common Council; but still do the "proper authorities"—whoever they may be—persist in not pulling the tottering Bar down. I believe even that there is an influential party in the City who not only resent the removal of the shambling structure, but cherish hopes that it may be permitted for many a long year to obstruct the traffic between the East and the West of the metropolis.

It is a sad pity, of course, to have to raze to the ground an edifice which was designed by Sir Christopher Wren; but I would respectfully point out that more than a hundred years ago we were fain to pull down a much more beautiful Bar—the splendid Tudor gate, which spanned King-street, Westminster, and which was designed (so tradition declares) by Hans Holbein. The apartments over that gate were, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, in the occupation of Laurence Hyde, Earl of Rochester; and there Mrs. Delany (Swift's Mrs. Delany, Queen Charlotte's Mrs. Delany, Lady Llanover's Mrs. Delany) spent a part of her girlhood. I am sorry for Holbein's gate. I am not sorry for Temple Bar. I shall throw up my cap when the Bar is pulled down; and, proceeding to the Cock Tavern, I shall bid the plump head waiter fetch me a pint of port, wherein I shall drink oblivion to an ugly old monument which awakens only the gloomiest of historical memories.

Meanwhile, Mr. George Edmund Street, most ingeniously combinative of Gothic architects, has another important labour in hand at Dublin. The restoration on a scale of great magnificence of the venerable Christ Church Cathedral, the cost of which has been defrayed by the individual munificence of an Irish gentleman, Mr. Henry Roe, is rapidly approaching completion; and it is stated that Mr. Street will have completely finished his work by next February. In generosity and public spirit the donation of Mr. Henry Roe furnishes a noble pendant to the restoration of St. Patrick's Cathedral at the charge of Sir Arthur Guinness. Christ Church was founded, it is stated, by the Danes; and among the prelates who have occupied its cathedral throne was the renowned Archbishop Lawrence O'Toole, who, with the assistance of Earl Strongbow and other Anglo-Normans, enlarged the church, and added to it a choir and two chapels. In 1486 the impostor, Lambert Simnel, was crowned as "Edward VI." in Christ

Church. Since the seventeenth century the edifice has been subjected to continuous neglect and dilapidation, and when the Irish Church was disestablished, eight years ago, there was an imminent danger of the fabric being sold and of its passing into other than Protestant hands. An appeal was then made to Irish Churchmen, and Mr. Henry Roe stepped forward and, single-handed, undertook to restore the Cathedral. By the time the work is completed he will have expended more than ten times the amount of the original modest estimate.

Mem: A generous Churchman is wanted to restore St. Margaret's Church, Westminster: £50,000 would do the thing handsomely.

I should have mentioned, last week, that Major-General Edward Lowe, the son of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Hudson Lowe, sometime Governor of St. Helena, has been kind enough to set me right as to the nature of the testimonial presented in 1815 by the city of Marsailles to his distinguished father. It was a silver vase, and not a golden rose, and the vase is in Major-General Lowe's possession. And this reminds me of the somewhat curious fate of an "Echo" written in this column I cannot remember how many months ago, for I have travelled many thousands of miles and have had to write all kinds of queer things since then. But this particular Echo happened to have been penned in vindication of the memory of the late Sir Thomas Reade, C.B., who was Deputy-Adjutant-General to Sir Hudson at St. Helena. A very unjust attack had been made on Sir Thomas in a London periodical; and, to the best of my ability, I drew attention in this column to the facts of the case. Last February, being at Constantinople, I made the pleasant acquaintance of Mr. Reade, H.M. Consul at Rustchuk, and this gentleman showed me a little pamphlet which his brother, H.M. Consul at Cadiz, had had printed at Gibraltar. The Consuls were sons of Sir Thomas Reade. In the pamphlet had been reprinted my "Echo" and a leading article which, in a daily newspaper, I had written on the St. Helena subject. H.M. Consul at Rustchuk, hearing that I was "connected with the press," was somewhat anxious to know who "G. A. S." of the *Illustrated London News*, might be. I replied that I knew him "excellent well," and that he was a fishmonger.

Moral: The unfortunate people who write columns of gossip can never know on whose toes they may be treading when they indulge in *causeries*. Relate an anecdote about Perkin Warbeck, and it is not impossible that a remote descendant of the late P. W. will write to inform you that you are entirely in error, and that the real version of the transaction is so and so. For this reason, I strive to tread on the toes either of the living or the dead as little as I can help; but, notwithstanding my most sedulous striving to be inoffensive, I daresay that I give offence to a great many worthy people. Do you remember the terrible tempest of indignation which arose in Ireland when Mr. Thackeray made an incidental allusion to Catherine Hayes the murderer? The impulsive press of the sister isle would have it that the illustrious novelist had gone out of his way to insult an accomplished and estimable Irish vocalist, the late Miss Catherine Hayes.

G. A. S.

MR. STANLEY IN AFRICA.

Mr. Henry M. Stanley has succeeded in crossing Africa from east to west. A despatch from him conveys the tidings of his having followed the Lualaba river down to the Atlantic Ocean, proving, by actual travel from end to end, its identity with the River Congo. The sufferings of his party were very great. Frank Pocock and the African boy Kalulu died during the journey. He has sent to the *Daily Telegraph* the following despatch, dated Aug. 10, from Embona, Congo River, West Coast of Africa:—

On the 8th inst. I arrived at this place from Zanzibar, with 115 souls, in a fearful condition. We left Nyangwe in Manyeme Nov. 5, 1876, travelling overland through Ureggu. Unable to make progress through the dense forests, we crossed the Lualaba, and continued our journey along the left bank, through North-East Usku. Natives opposed us, harassed us day and night, killed and wounded our people with poisoned arrows. Our struggle through these cannibal regions became almost hopeless. We endeavoured to appease the savages with gifts and mildness. Our gifts they refused; our patient behaviour they regarded as cowardice. To make our position still more deplorable, our escort of 140 men engaged at Nyangwe refused to proceed farther. At the same time the natives made a grand effort to crush us altogether. We defended ourselves, but there was only one way to escape from our hopeless position—unless we accepted the alternative of returning and abandoning the work which we had begun—and this was by making use of our canoes. Though we had decided advantage over the savages on the water, still each day was but a repetition of the day previous. It was desperate fighting, pushing on down river with might and main until, in the midst of these successive struggles, we were halted by a series of great cataracts—five in number, not far apart—south and north of the Equator. To pass these we had to cut our way through thirteen miles of dense forest, and drag our eighteen canoes and exploring boat overland, frequently exchanging the axes for the rifles as we were attacked. After passing these cataracts we had a long breathing-pause from the toil of dragging our vessels overland. At 2° north latitude the great Lualaba swerved from its almost direct northerly course to north-west, then west, then south-west; a broad stream from two to ten miles wide, choked with islands. In order to avoid the exhausting struggle with so many tribes of desperate cannibals, we had to paddle between the islands, until, compelled by hunger most extreme, after three days passed without absolutely any food, we resolved to meet our fate, and struck for the mainland on the left bank. Happily, we had reached a tribe acquainted with trade. They possessed four muskets from the West Coast, and they called the great river Iku Ya Congo. We made blood brotherhood, and purchased abundance of provisions; and endeavoured to continue our course along the left bank. Three days later we came to a powerful tribe all armed with muskets, who, as soon as they sighted us, manned fifty-four large canoes, and attacked us. Not until three of my men were killed did I desist from crying out we were friends, and offering cloths. For a distance of twelve miles the greatest and most desperate fight on this terrible river was maintained. This was the last save one of thirty-two battles on the Lualaba, which river, after changing its name scores of times, became known, as we approached the Atlantic Ocean, as the Kwango and the Zaire. As the river runs through the great basin which lies between E. long. 26° deg., and E. long. 17° deg., it has an uninterrupted course of over 1400 miles, with magnificent affluents, especially on the southern side. Thence, leaving the broad belt of mountains between the great basin and the Atlantic Ocean, it descends by about thirty falls and furious rapids to the great river between the Falls of Yellala and the Atlantic. Our losses have been most severe, and my grief is still new over the loss of my last white assistant, the brave and pious young Englishman, Francis Pocock, who was swept over the Falls of Massassa on June 3 last. The same day I with seven men was almost drawn into the whirlpools of Mowa Falls; and six weeks later myself, and the entire crew of the Lady Alice, was swept over the furious Falls of Mbolo, whence only by a miracle we escaped. My faithful young companion Kalulu is also among the lost. From Boma I take the expedition by steamer to Cabinda, thence to St. Paul de Loanda. Mr. Price, of the firm of Hatton and Cookson, of Liverpool, will bring my letters to you per Angola.

HENRY M. STANLEY.

The daughter of Dr. Livingstone has sent to the *Daily Telegraph* a telegram of congratulation on the success of Mr. Stanley's explorations.

In despatches from Loanda, dated Aug. 22, Mr. Stanley states that his people have been very kindly received by the Portuguese authorities. He fears that most of them will need a month and some of them five months to completely recover.

The sixth exhibition in connection with the Penzance School of Art, which, as mentioned last week, was opened on the 10th inst., closed last Saturday, and proved a great success, the amount received being greater than on any former occasion. Seventy paintings and drawings were sold.

OPENING OF THE MANCHESTER TOWNSHALL.

The new Townhall at Manchester, of which we gave an Engraving last week, was formally opened on the 13th inst. by the Mayor, Mr. Abel Heywood. In the evening there was a banquet, presided over by the Mayor, and among the guests were the Lord Chief Justice, the Bishop of Manchester, Mr. John Bright, Lord Winnarleigh, and several members of Parliament representing Lancashire towns. Mr. Bright, in responding to the toast of the House of Commons, remarked that for some time the health of that body had been indifferent, and he suggested as a remedy that it should be sent to the country. Referring to the present state of the cotton trade he warned the people of Manchester that they were pursuing a course that was not without its dangers, for the shortening of the hours of labour concurrently with an increase of wages would have exactly the same effect as foreign tariffs on their productions. The right hon. gentleman also spoke at some length on the question of Indian administration. He said that we hardly did anything except under the pressure of some great emergency and calamity. The calamity of the Mutiny overthrew the East India Company, and he hoped from his heart that the calamity which had overtaken part of India, and which stirred the hearts of all the people of England, would have the effect of opening up a new and better policy. We had spent more than £100,000,000 in making railways in India, and many of them were profitable; but when the Government undertook to provide railways they did it largely from the idea that they would be of great service in a military point of view. He believed, however, that if we had spent one third of the money spent on railways in canals for navigation and irrigation none of those famines which during the last few years have swept away, or are sweeping away, two or three millions of the population would have occurred; the condition of the people would have been immensely better, the production of the soil enormously and incalculably increased, the traffic between England and India in its supply of articles we want would have been greatly increased, and its power from its greater wealth of consuming the productions of our industry would also have been far beyond anything we had hitherto seen. Mr. Bright, referring to the plans of Sir Arthur Cotton, said he believed it was calculated that the whole of the canals Sir Arthur proposed might have been made for the sun, probably, of twenty-five millions, certainly not more than thirty millions, sterling, which, after all, was a mere bagatelle, because it was merely a million or two in interest, and only about three times as much as was spent in that miserable Abyssinian war. If there is some little matter of that kind (Mr. Bright said) Parliament grants ten or twenty millions, and the thing is done. They say the honour of the country is concerned. Can there be any more concerned than this, that we whose fathers conquered India with its two hundred millions of people, can there be anything in which our interests are more concerned than that we, their children, should, if possible, turn that conquest to the greatest account, and having received—we know not how or why—that great responsibility, we should endeavour, if possible, to fulfil it. Almsgiving was often very good, but not always. Almsgiving now was general on behalf of the Indian suffering. Let every man's purse be open, if his heart be open, and let him give; but (Mr. Bright added) I tell you this, without the slightest hesitation, that though what he gives will carry its blessing with it now to some poor wretch in that country, still it will do little for the future. What you want is a new, and a wiser, and a broader policy, and that policy I much fear you will never have from the Government of Calcutta until the people of England say that it is their policy and must be adopted.

The festivities in connection with the opening of the Townhall were continued yesterday week by a reception and ball in the evening. The reception was held by the Mayor and Mrs. Heywood, and the ball was attended by between 3000 and 4000 guests. During the day a handsome album, containing portraits of all the members of the Council and of the principal Corporation officials, was presented to the Mayoress, and the Mayor received several deputations from trade societies, who presented him with congratulatory addresses.

On Saturday there was a procession of trade and friendly societies, numbering 45,000 persons. The weather was fine, and the principal streets of the city through which the procession walked were thronged with spectators. The procession was six miles long, and was accompanied by about sixty bands and a large number of banners.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

A return ordered by the House of Commons last June has just been made showing the practical results of the Free Libraries Acts, which ought, if statistics afford any criterion in such matters, to have accomplished a very considerable work in the way of popular enlightenment.

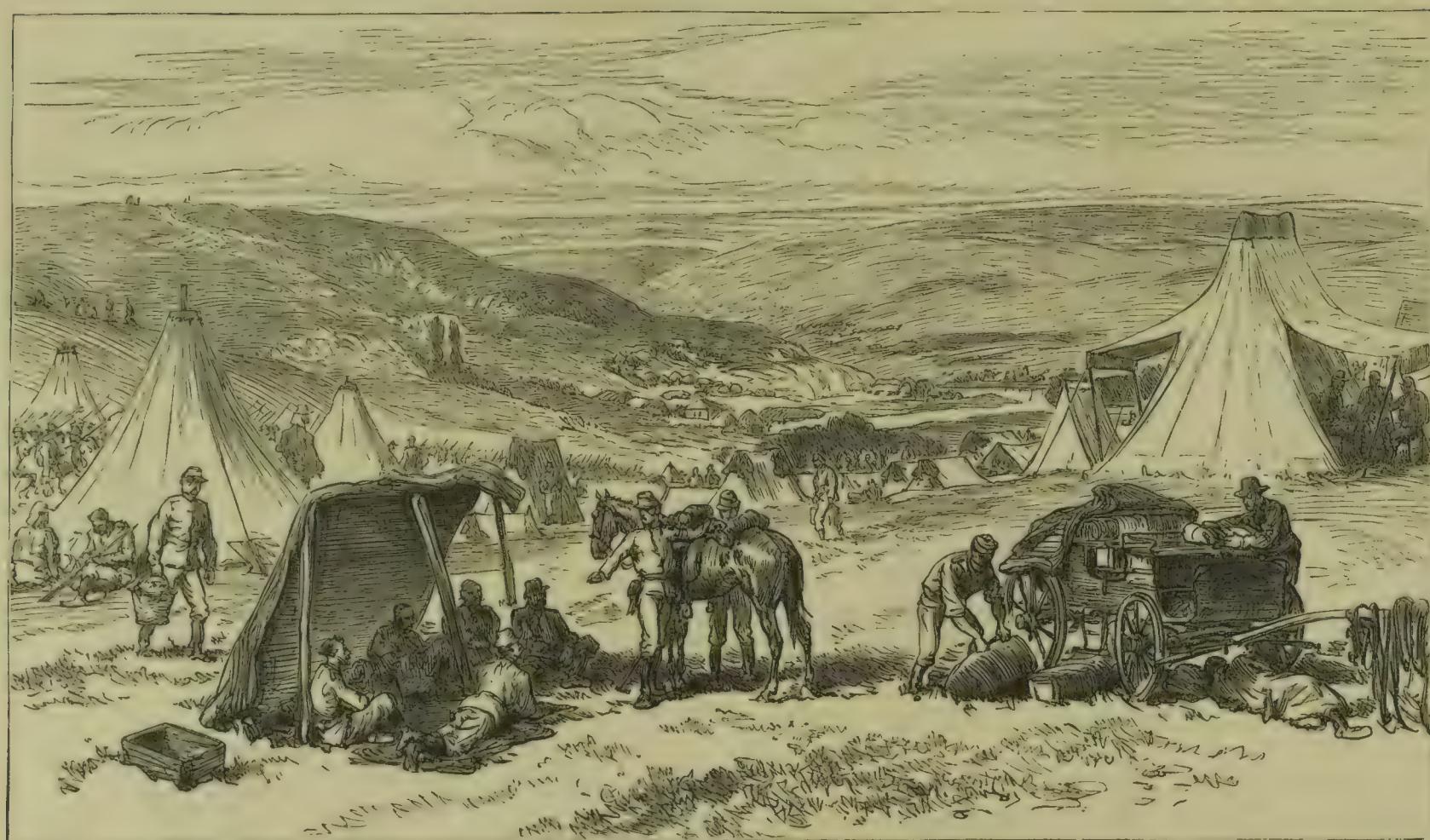
In England and Wales, the corporate towns that have availed themselves of the provisions of these Acts by the establishment of lending libraries represents a population, according to the Census of 1871, of upwards of 3,700,000 people; while reference libraries have been instituted for the use of upwards of 3,300,000. Other places not coming under the head of corporate towns, but representing in the aggregate about a quarter of a million of people, have set up lending libraries by virtue of these Acts, while 189,000 have adopted the reference library.

Scotland does not appear to have availed itself very extensively of this legislation, populations representing only about 200,000 people having set up libraries of either kind.

The class of reading indulged in throughout England and Wales may be roughly indicated by stating that theological and philosophical volumes read from public libraries number about 53,000; works in geography, history, and travel, 238,000; law, politics, &c., 52,000; art and science, 119,000; "fiction and juvenile books," about 171,000; literature, poetry, and the drama, 224,000; and magazines and pamphlets upwards of 15,000. There are a few other minor sections which bring up the total for the year ending with the date of this return to about 800,000 borrowers, the "total uses" of books for the same period having been 4,819,085.

The lectures founded by Sir Thomas Gresham will be read to the public on the following days in the months of October and November, in English, at six o'clock p.m., in the Theatre of Gresham College, Basinghall-street, in the following order:—Rhetoric: Mr. Thomas F. Dallin, M.A., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Oct. 2, 3, 4, and 5. Physic: Dr. Symes Thompson, M.D., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Oct. 9, 10, 11, and 12. Geometry: The Very Rev. B. M. Cowie, B.D., Dean of Manchester, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Oct. 16, 17, 18, and 19. Law: J. T. Abdy, LL.D., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Oct. 23, 24, 25, and 26. Astronomy: The Rev. E. Ledger, M.A., F.R.A.S., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Oct. 30 and 31, and Nov. 1 and 2. Divinity: The Very Rev. J. W. Burges, B.D., Dean of Chichester, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Nov. 6, 7, 8, and 9. Music: Dr. Henry Wyld, Nov. 13, 14, 15, and 16.

SKETCHES OF THE WAR, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

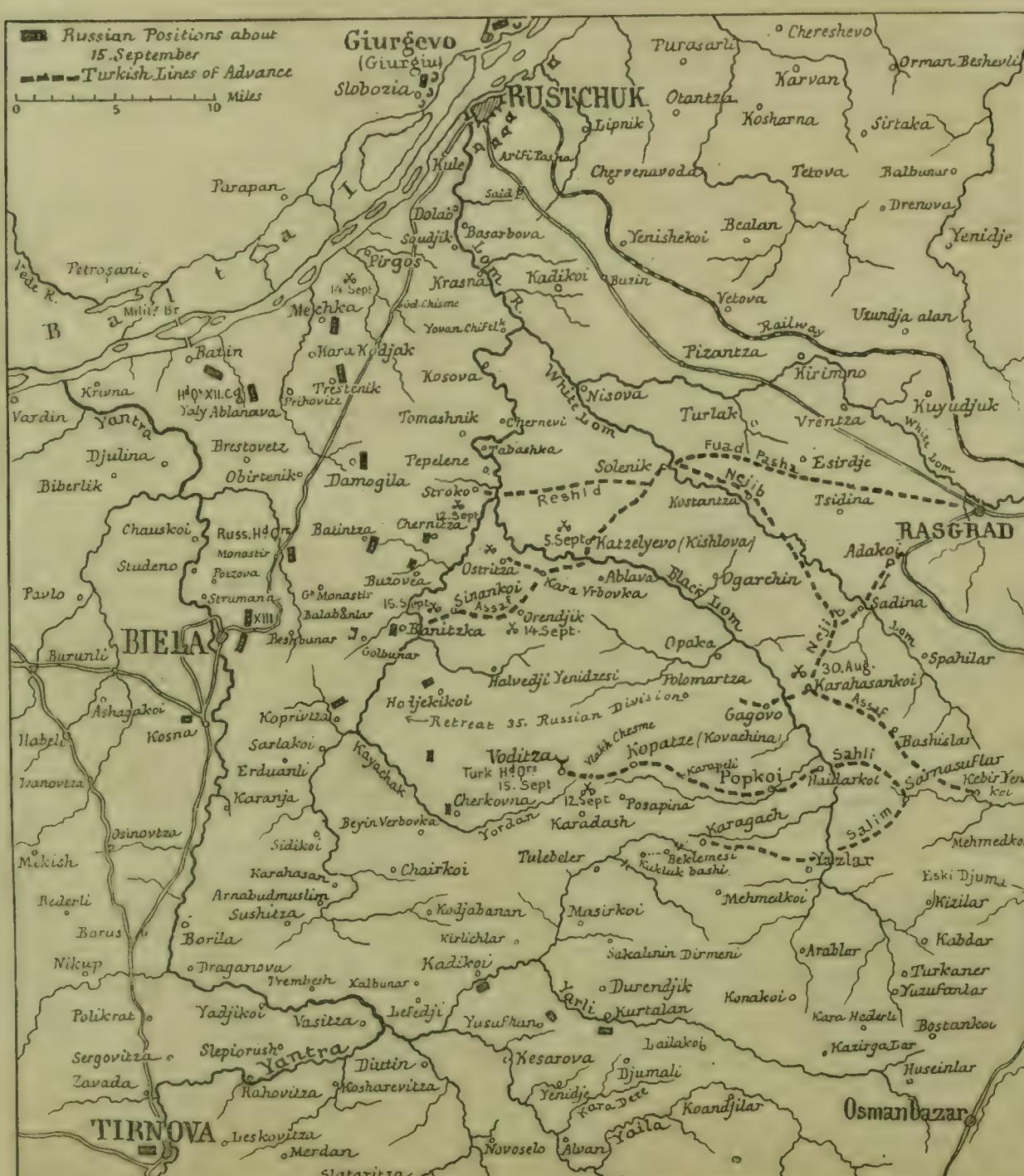


THE VALLEY OF THE VID: VIEW FROM KRETA, CAMP OF THE FOURTH DIVISION OF THE ROUMANIAN ARMY BEFORE PLEVNA.

THE BATTLE OF

KARAHASSANKOI.

Our Map is designed to illustrate the advance of the Turkish army commanded by Mahomet Ali Pasha from the Lom to the Yantra, and the positions occupied by the Russians at the end of last week. On Saturday last the Czarewitch had established his headquarters at Monastir, to the north of Biela. The 12th Army Corps stood to the north, extending as far as the Danube, across which a military bridge was being constructed, to compensate for the loss of the ferry at Pirog, near Rustchuk, which the Russians had been compelled to abandon. The 13th Russian Army Corps appears to have been near Biela, and the 11th Corps was coming up from Tirovna. We are not aware whether the 7th and 10th Corps likewise form a part of the army of the Czarewitch; but it is probable that they do. There are several of the places mentioned in recent telegraphic despatches which we are unable to discover on the maps, as their spelling has evidently been deteriorated in the course of the names being transmitted through the telegraphic wires. This much is certain, that "Couvadje," or "Kovidja," where the Turks achieved a victory on the 12th inst., is Kopatze or Kovachina, to the west of Popkoi. The "Keuksir" defile, and the "Kouzukulile" near it, we venture to identify with Kukluk-Bashi and Sakalivin, to the south-west of Popkoi. A portion of the Russians probably retreated in that direction, and the villages of Kadikoi, Yousoughan, and Kordler would then be identical with the Kadikoi, Yusufshan, and Kurtalan of our map, all these being situated on



COUNTRY BETWEEN THE LOM AND YANTRA, SHOWING RUSSIAN POSITIONS AND TURKISH LINES OF ADVANCE.

or near the Yarli, to the E.N.E. of Tirovna.

Our Special Artist with the Army of Mahomet Ali Pasha, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, now furnishes several illustrations of the important action of the 30th ult. at Karahassankoi, on the river Lom, where a portion of the army of the Czarewitch suffered the first of a series of defeats, by which that army was driven back on the Yantra; so that the fortress of Rustchuk, with the Bulgarian shore of the Danube some distance above that city, was entirely freed from danger of Russian approach. The *Times*' correspondent with Mahomet Ali Pasha writes the following account of this battle of Karahassankoi:

"On Wednesday afternoon the troops here began to move out and take up their positions under cover of the woods on the face of the hills looking towards Popkoi and Haidarkoi. As battalion after battalion marched away, it was easy to see that something important was intended for the next day; and so it proved. Soon after daybreak on Thursday morning, Aug. 30, the Commander-in-Chief, with Prince Hassan of Egypt commanding the forces at Yenikoi, Salih Pasha commanding the division under the Prince, General Baker Pasha, and their respective staffs, rode up the mountain to the right, and took up their position just under the crest. A little bower had been made here by the soldiers the day before, and very grateful were we for the shade as we sat all that live-long day watching the combat that raged beneath us.

"So soon as we had taken our station we were informed of the details of the plan which it was proposed to put into exe-



RESERVES ADVANCING TO THE FRONT.—A SKETCH BEFORE PLEVNA, BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



THE WAR: BATTLE OF KARAHASSANKOI—TURKISH INFANTRY STORMING THE FIRST LINE OF RUSSIAN TRENCHES.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

cution. The main object was to drive the Russians from their advanced positions on the Lom in front of the Turkish army to Rasgrad—namely, from Sadana to Kosekoi, and to do as much more as an advance from the now strongly-held position at Yenikoi might enable them to accomplish. With this intention it had been arranged that Nedjib Pasha should advance from Adakoi with three brigades of infantry and one in reserve, two batteries of artillery, and two squadrons of cavalry; while Salih Pasha should advance from Yenikoi with two brigades of infantry, two batteries of artillery, and two squadrons of cavalry. From the elevated position where we were placed we could see the whole distinctly as far as Rasgrad on our right, and away beyond Osman Bazar on our left, and we also could see down into the Russian camps and batteries on the heights beyond Popkoi, so that the entire battle-field was before us; but there were two great disadvantages attendant upon the height of our eyrie which went far to mitigate the benefits of such an extended view. In the first place, the valley at our feet had all the appearance of a level plain, instead of which in reality there is very little flat ground in it at all, and it, in fact, consists from end to end of a series of billowy mounds, for the most part covered with corn and maize; but in others, where the undulations are a little higher, covered with a thick scrub, giving magnificent cover to skirmishers; and, in the second place, the distances were so considerable that in many cases it was impossible, even with the aid of a powerful field-glass, to make out exactly what they were doing.

"As we scan the scene before us, it is clear that yesterday's continuous movement of troops has not passed entirely unnoticed, and that they are prepared for something, but it would seem that they do not exactly know what, and that they have no clear idea from whence the attack will proceed. The advantage of this state of things was obvious, and probably had a considerable effect in assisting the Turks to obtain the very successful results which crowned their efforts, as I am sure that throughout the day the Russians were outnumbered. Still, in fairness to the Turks, it must be remembered that the enemy were entrenched in positions of great natural strength. The enemy's cavalry are prowling about all over the plain, as if anxious to discover what the Turks intended doing, for I have no doubt, so far as they had an opinion, it was that the attack would come from Yenikoi. All doubt on the subject was cleared up, however, when about nine o'clock the Russian batteries in rear of Sadana opened fire on the advancing Turks. Nedjib rapidly brought his artillery into play, and the Russians being apparently weak, made but a slight resistance. The village took fire about half-past ten, and almost immediately after we could see the Russians retiring gradually along the road under the hills upon Karahassankoi. Their guns were well and steadily handled—indeed, the artillery practice on both sides was in the main remarkably good. As we watched the clouds of dust which marked the retreating columns, every now and then we saw the guns take up a favourable position, unlimber, and throw two or three rounds among the advancing skirmishers. These never flinched, however, but steadily crept along, apparently at the same even pace. Sadana was entered and passed, for they halted not a moment there, at 11.30; and now the Russian batteries open upon them from the rear of Kütébelar, but to no purpose. The Turks reply with energy, the village is soon in flames, and again the enemy fall back, this time, as it seems to us, rather precipitately.

"Once, however, under the protection of the batteries of Karahassankoi, they seem determined to make the best of a very strong position, and it begins to look for the first time as though the issue of the struggle were doubtful. The Turks are clearly brought to a dead halt. How can they advance against that storm of shell as well as the deadly precision of the fire of the Russian skirmishers? But we know that Nedjib has another brigade in reserve, and we look every moment for its arrival, but it never comes. The excitement becomes intense; for well we know that no troops in the world can long withstand such a fire as that, and then on the left we see some clouds of dust denoting Russian movements of some kind, and we anxiously ask one another what it can be. At last we make them out: they are reinforcements, consisting of a regiment of both infantry and cavalry, coming out from behind the point of the hill at the back of Karahassankoi, and, descending boldly into the valley, they will shortly threaten the left flank of Nedjib's attacking force. We see the Commander-in-Chief look grave. He confers with Prince Hassan. They peer longingly to the right for the brigade which ought now to be swinging to the front, but it is not there. The moments are precious. Those poor fellows over against us are doing their best, but they are at last clearly overmatched. They have been at it ever since about five o'clock this morning. The heat is intense. They can clearly no longer hold their own. We fear the result, when looking down beneath us we see Salih's brigade, not where it was in the morning, hidden away under cover of the spurs of the mountains around us, but dashing with all the ardour of fresh troops across the plain. Away they go in really fine style, the Egyptians on the left making for Haidarkoi, while the Turks on the right go straight at Karahassankoi. Now the battery to the right rear of Haidarkoi opens with precision on the advancing Egyptians, and their mettle is likely to be soon well tried. But we, too, have a battery of two guns on a spur beneath us; and, better than all, another of three guns on the crag just above our heads, and these now deliver a rapid and well-directed fire right into the Russian battery.

"At this moment the excitement increases, the never-ceasing crack of the rifles from beneath us, the roar of the guns around us, the hundred puffs of smoke all over the field, which tell of a deadly fire we cannot hear, show that the struggle is at its height. Baker Pasha jumps up and suggests a flank movement on a portion of the enemy's line, and disappears to carry it out. He takes a battalion of infantry in hand, and away he goes straight at the enemy. Our battery on the heights ultimately decides the day, for the Russian battery at Haidarkoi cannot stand six rounds. We see the horses come galloping in from the rear and one gun is limbered up and off like lightning. Before the other two can get away the last Turkish shell explodes under one of them, and hurls the whole—men, horses, and gun alike—into space. The Egyptians, immensely relieved, rattle into Haidarkoi, where the Turks from the left of Salih's corps join them, and away they make for Popkoi. And now we see the camp at Popkoi disappearing as if by magic; and, looking away to Karahassankoi, we see the flames bursting forth in various parts, and the heavy clouds of dust winding away behind the hill tell us that at last the day is ours. We see the Turkish batteries about six o'clock installed on the plateau to the left of Karahassankoi open fire on the retreating Russians, the exasperated enemy now and then replying, but always from a greater distance.

"As we watch the columns of the enemy as they slowly wind round the hills and disappear, we close our glasses. Mahomet Ali Pasha and Prince Hassan deserve credit alike for the excellence of their plan and for the gallant way in which the troops concerned have carried it out. In reality only a

reconnaissance in force, it bid fair at one time to assume almost the dignity of a battle, and had the Russians sent up sufficient reinforcements in time it might have done so in reality; but the engagement at Karahassankoi will be memorable in the history of this war as being the first time in Europe when the Turks have crossed the open to attack the enemy, and been entirely successful, even although the Russians held extremely strong positions. In these circumstances, great credit is undoubtedly due to them, and no one can deny that they fought really well. They did not occupy Popkoi, as it is too far advanced in the plain, and could easily be shelled from the hills on the other side; so it remains a deserted village between the two armies. The Turkish losses are admitted to be about 400 killed and wounded—the major part, of course, in Nedjib's division; the Russians are estimated at about 1200, which seems to me not excessive. Baker Pasha and Colonel Briscoe had their horses wounded under them by a shell which burst between them, and Baker Pasha was decorated with the Second Class of the Osmanli for his conspicuous gallantry. The Russians have now taken up their position on the crest of the hills on the other side of the Kara-Lom, and when the Turks advance again they will have harder work still to drive them out. Are the Russians really beginning to lose heart or not? We shall probably soon see."

Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, writes us an interesting letter upon this occasion; it is dated the 31st ult., at Karahassankoi:—

"I send you a few sketches of the battle here, which took place yesterday, and lasted about nine hours with great fury. I should tell you that, some time back, his Excellency Nedjib Pasha had invited me to join his brigade, which I most willingly did, pitching my tent within fifty yards of his. I had been with him two or three weeks, without the slightest thing to break the usual monotony of camp life. But on Wednesday evening last, as the sun was setting, his Excellency called on me at my tent, and in the conversation told me that he intended to attack the Russians next day, as all the Generals were agreed to take the offensive at once. This was grand news, as I was most anxious to see his brigade engaged. No sooner had he left me, than my preparations were made for some days' hard work. Next morning, at daybreak, we heard the bugles sounding 'To arms' or 'Fall in,' and then the real bustle commenced. Opposite my tent were some guns; soon came the artillery horses, with their riders, fully equipped, and, in a shorter time than it takes me to write it, they had been hooked up, and were off. After giving directions to the driver of my baggage-cart to follow with my tent and luggage that of the General wherever he went, I called for my horses, and soon started off to the camp gates to see the troops march out. Those who have never seen Turkish troops going to battle can scarcely imagine what they are like. In the faces and bearing of these men as they went past, headed by their officers, you might see daring, endurance, boldness, determination, and every quality that a soldier should have who is going out to face a formidable enemy. Their attire was peculiar in some respects. The Turkish soldier is not booted after the European fashion; he has a queer kind of sandal, which is laced over the foot and up the legs. These brave fellows, too, wore ill-shaped jackets and baggy trousers, which had undergone so much rough wear and exposure to the sun and contact with the earth that you could hardly find two garments of the same colour. But who cared? They were going to fight for their country, and fight they did, in a manner that I had never seen before, though I had, as a Special Artist for the *Illustrated London News*, been in four previous campaigns elsewhere.

"Nedjib Pasha had headed his troops, and was gone on to examine the ground. I had lost sight of him, as I remained behind with the troops; but when nearly all had passed I put spurs to my horse, and, followed by my dragoman and Circassian, rode on up hill and down, through fields of maize or Indian corn, and over ploughed fields, about four miles. I passed the sentries and came up with his Excellency on the top of a hill, surrounded by regular cavalry and irregular Circassians, Zcibeks, and Bashi-Bazouks, all ready and waiting his orders to go out to feel the enemy. He was looking over a most lovely tract of ground, the yellow corn showing a beautiful contrast to the green woods, in which it was known the Russians were hidden. After welcoming me and inviting me to come to his side, the Pasha ordered off some regular cavalry to his left, and the Circassians were then told off to the right, both to advance until they discovered the enemy.

"Some moments of anxiety were passed, until suddenly a staff officer came up, saying he had seen the white dresses of those we were searching for. On satisfying himself this was the case, Nedjib Pasha ordered up a gun, which, after its being unlimbered, he himself sighted. We held our breath for the first shot in the battle. At last the word was given, 'Atesh ver!' (Give fire!) and with a boom and a hiss, away went the messenger of death. 'It has fallen short!' was the universal exclamation. 'Load again!' Then, 'Atesh ver!' and away went another shell, this one with better effect. It fell right in amongst a body of cavalry, who at once rode away.

"All this time the Turkish infantry had been steadily advancing, under cover of the tall maize in the fields. We approached a village, behind which some masked batteries now opened fire upon us. This was eagerly answered by the troops of Achmed Eyoub, who had been coming up on our right. We now see his cavalry on our right, advancing at a gallop. What are they doing? Surely not trying to take the battery? Yes, they have tried it, but they are beaten back. The Turkish infantry next advance, pouring in a deadly shower of bullets. They come steadily over the hill; other troops come behind them. The roar of the enemy's cannon still continues, and smoke rises on every side.

"The battle has fairly begun. Achmed Eyoub's troops are eager to take their revenge for what the Russians have just done in setting fire to the village there, lying in a lovely hollow between the combatants. An hour is passed; the foremost troops move down into the valley and we lose sight of them. At last, an aide-de-camp rides up breathless, to say the Russians have begun to retreat. At the same time we see another grand charge of cavalry on the cannon. The enemy's cavalry come out suddenly to meet it. They both halt, turn, and gallop off; then again the order is given to charge, and they meet with such ferocity that the two lines go completely through each other. The Russians must have suffered severely, for they rushed off in rear of their cannon, which had by this time limbered up and galloped off. Another aide-de-camp rides up to say we have taken the village. More troops are moved forward; the enemy's cannon fire is but slow. Achmed Eyoub still advances on the enemy, who are contesting the ground foot by foot; but he forces them back.

"Nedjib Pasha, seeing how the day is going, wishes also to advance. So we all ride forward; and as we go through the village so lately in the hands of the Russians I cannot help feeling pity for those who have suffered so severely—not only the killed, but the wounded. To my right hand lies a soldier with his head smashed, but still living; another, to my left, with his arm and shoulder terribly pounded, is supported

by two of his comrades. Nedjib Pasha speaks to them kindly, and tells them that the ambulance waggons are following, and they will soon be relieved. One man comes by alone, with his right hand smashed to pieces; and, waving it about, he tells the General not to mind him. 'It is only a hand; and what does he care for that, when it has killed four Russians? God protect and be with you!' is the almost delirious man's blessing as he passes his Chief.

"We mount another hill, upon which the enemy's fire is still kept up very heavily; so much so that the General, turning round, advised me not to follow him. But I thought an Englishman, though merely a Special Artist, was bound to go where a Turk could go; so up the hill I went. I found it, certainly, a warmer place than was pleasant. As we were just moving off, when Nedjib Pasha had given his orders, a shell came amongst us, and burst forty yards off. Four men were close by: they were all scorched, and their faces and hands blackened and burnt, from the bursting charge of powder, but not one of them was hit by the pieces of shell. Yet it was horrible to see these men burnt so badly, and so far from any assistance.

"We then rode through another field of Indian corn, and suddenly came in sight of another beautiful valley, with the village of Kizila lying at the farther end, at the base of a ridge of hills or mountains. Here the fight was most furious, for the Russians had long lines of intrenchments. Our soldiers were steadily firing and advancing; but all at once a dash forward was made, and so fierce did it appear that we held our breath and no one spoke. The Turks were actually storming the trenches. After a terribly bloody conflict, they drove the Russians out at the point of the bayonet, as I show in my sketch. This was a grand thing, as it tended so much to demoralise the enemy. The Russians then retreated to a Bulgarian churchyard in a forest. Here the same style of fighting went on: the Turks began with firing on their knees, and at last, with a roar and a yell, rushed up; but this time the Russian fire was so deadly that they had to retreat. Again they advanced, and again they were repulsed; but the third charge was too determined to be resisted. The Russians had to give way, leaving knapsacks and arms in the hands of the victors.

"While this had been going on, other troops were storming the village. But I think a better idea can be formed of the fierce battle raging there from the sketch I send with this letter than from anything I can write. Our cavalry in this case were of immense service, as they drove the Russian infantry up and down the streets, but then the Russians took to the houses, and our infantry had to come up and clear them out. In Bulgarian villages, the entrance-doors are placed almost at right angles to the streets, so that the enemy had only to put up large stones, or clumps and roots of trees against them, to form capital barricades. As these commanded the whole street, the difficulty of taking the streets was very great; but the previous successes had lent extra energy and courage to the Turkish troops, and on they rushed in the face of an awful fire, until this village was taken with a great a success as the trenches and graveyard.

"All this time, our artillery had been pounding away at each of the enemy's positions. It was now growing late in the afternoon, and the fight had lasted seven or eight hours. Nedjib Pasha was anxious to put an end to it for the day, but the soldiers would not stop. They still pressed on; but now a very difficult bit of forest and another churchyard had to be taken. An officer galloped up, to say their commander had no ammunition, and wanted more troops. These were instantly dispatched; the men darted off at the double quick march, and the ammunition followed. As soon as these fresh troops arrived, they poured in such a fire that the enemy at once gave way, and rushed through the village of Karabounar down into the valley. The next thing we heard was that we had taken the Russian Commander's head-quarters, with all its effects, tents, and baggage, even the officers' coats, which were still hanging on the tent-pegs. This was a grand time for the Circassians and Bashi-Bazouks, who rushed in and looted everywhere; so that half an hour later, when I went in with the General, every article had disappeared.

"The end of a grand victory had arrived, and I began to think of my sleeping-quarters. But the several Generals had to meet and discuss their new positions, so that it was ten o'clock at night before we left the battle-field. As neither my own araba nor Nedjib Pasha's, with the tents, had come up, I had to sleep on the ground with a dew falling as heavy as rain. This morning we thought the Russians might attack us, as reinforcements had come up to them; but they appear to have thought better of it, and at the present moment we are as quiet as an army can be. We are all congratulating one another, but we shall see what to-morrow brings forth.

"I should not forget to mention that Lord Blantyre's surgeons, who were on the field all day, attended to no less than 251 wounded amongst them, and dispatched them to Rasgrad, to be transported thence to Varna by rail. These gentlemen, Messrs. Busby, Wattie, Boyd, and Lake, are attached to Nedjib Pasha's brigade, and will follow him wherever he goes. Nedjib Pasha is one of the most agreeable Turkish gentlemen I have had the pleasure of meeting in Turkey."

THE WINTER ASSIZES.

The new Orders in Council under the Winter Assizes Acts introduce a few changes in the places where the Winter Assizes for some of the united counties are to be held. These changes are thus stated in the *Solicitors' Journal*:—

The assizes for the winter assize county No. 3 (Lincoln and Nottingham) are to be held at Nottingham, instead of Lincoln; for No. 4, at Leicester, instead of Derby; for No. 5, at Northampton, instead of Warwick; for No. 6, at Ipswich, instead of Norwich; and for No. 7, at Gloucester, instead of Worcester. But the most important change is the omission of the county of Essex from the district for the purposes of the winter assizes of the Central Criminal Court. It will be remembered that loud complaints were raised last December as to the inconvenience arising from witnesses being brought from Chelmsford and Colchester to the Old Bailey. It is now provided that so much of the county of Essex as is not by the Central Criminal Court included in the Central Criminal Court district shall be united to winter assize county No. 6. It is much to be hoped that some regulations will be made by the assize Judges at the ensuing winter assizes as to taking the business from each of the united counties together, and in some regular order. At the last winter assizes great inconvenience resulted from the absence of any such arrangement. At Manchester, for instance, the trials from the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland were scattered all over the calendar, and the witnesses and others concerned who had come from those distant places were in many cases kept several days in Manchester. Nothing would seem to be simpler than to announce that cases from the same county will be heard in sequence, and to state the order in which the different counties comprised in the united winter assize county will be taken.

FALSE NAMES.

Most people just now are either reading, or skimming, or pretending to have read, the great trial in which our convicts are being called upon to prove that their natural enemies the detectives are in many instances at the least as bad as themselves; and it is a course of reading which introduces us to a world new (let us hope) to most of us, and sufficiently queer and unwholesome.

In this secret minor world flourishing in the midst of the great one there are few things odder than the way in which every one of its inhabitants goes about, quite as a matter of course, under, at fewest, a couple of names. It is a small matter; one takes it for granted that a thief should have a *nom de guerre*, almost as one takes it for granted that there should be thieves; but if one reflects, this fact alone tells of a set of lives full of most curious experiences. To have two names, to pass probably for a member of two different professions or businesses—it is almost like being two people. Did you ever spend even three or four days under a name not your own? It must surely be an intensely unpleasant thing to do. To begin with, one must feel as if one were continually acting a lie (though this would no doubt be a minor consideration to a professed picker and stealer); and one must be always in a state of watchfulness against self-betrayal, which would, in a few days even, tell terribly on the nerves of a man of ordinary sensitiveness.

Even when a man has only done some isolated act—say published a book—under a feigned name, we know how difficult it is to keep the secret. It was not so very long before the real name of the "Author of Waverley" was a secret known to all the world; and one hardly likes to remember the efforts made by a man so honest to preserve his anonymity. Sir Walter ought never to have told a lie, even though it were so harmless a one as the denial of his greatest claim to glory.

The most famous pseudonymous writer of the day succeeded far worse in keeping her name—and sex—from the knowledge of the world, manfully though she strove to retain her masculine title. Yet there was one means she did not adopt, which might have kept her personality in the background for some time longer, though at the cost of giving her sudden fame to another. "Adam Bede" was scarcely published before a clergyman living in the country where the scene of that novel is laid wrote to proclaim as the author not Marion Evans (whose name is now so universally known that we do not fear to transgress the laws of literary courtesy in mentioning it), but—a gentleman before then unheard of, and since then unknown, with a comic name which I will not drag anew from its natural obscurity. Whether this gentleman was a really existent person, or a figment of the clerical brain, George Eliot might have allowed him to shelter the modesty which did not wish for personal fame, and the pride which desired to be judged by men as a man; but her publishers, doubtless with her consent, wrote to declare that her works were not written by the gentleman with a comic name, or—and here was surely a little touch of feminine *amour propre*—by anyone with a name at all like it.

It is characteristic of the difference between George Eliot and Charlotte Brontë—a difference of which Mr. Swinburne's estimate is hardly likely to be a popular one—that the former should have boldly assumed an entirely masculine name, while the latter and her sisters, obeying "a sort of conscientious scruple," chose the ambiguous—though equally misleading—names of Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell. It is also a curious fact that the identification of the bearer of an epicene title with the author of "Jane Eyre," the fashionable novel of the day, was followed by a rush of similarly indefinite pseudonyms. But the number of our greatest modern writers who have begun under assumed names is very large—Thackeray and Dickens head the list of stars of the first order. Michael Angelo Titmarsh was very well, if not very widely known before it was even suspected that William Makepeace Thackeray was to be perhaps the very greatest name of the middle of the nineteenth century; and Boz and Phiz had made their way into very many English households before they were supplanted by the less eccentric titles of Dickens and Brown. Tennyson, again, though he did not assume a false name, did not make known his real one, when first (in 1832) the since-famous "Poems by Two Brothers" were published; and his great and poetical contemporary, Thomas Carlyle, shot some of his earlier shafts from behind the mystic personality of Herr Diogenes Teufelsdröckh.

There is perhaps hardly a more celebrated anonym than that of the English Opium-Eater, which differs from most of the others I have quoted in the important respect that it was not mere whim which induced De Quincey to publish his confessions under a title which did not reveal their authorship. I do not know whether he took much care to keep his secret; but one cannot but think that nobody would willingly confide to the public, in however fantastic a form, the fact that he indulged in a vice so degrading and so overpowering—though, indeed, after Rousseau, it is difficult to say what a diseased vanity will not publish to the world.

Very different men have had reasons as powerful, but very different, for writing under names evidently assumed. Charles Kingsley was as opposite as a man could be to De Quincey—at once infinitely his superior and his inferior; but he also belongs to the great army of bearers of *nom de plume*, and his reason for disguise was no doubt a good one. When he wrote the "Letters of Parson Lot" there was so strong a prejudice against him in many quarters that the signature of his name might have undone all the good those honest, over-candid, strained, well-meaning and yet in a way affected, letters were intended to do. Still, the probability is that every man who knew Kingsley's other writings knew by whom those letters were written; his effective but very faulty style is of all the least disguised—even in his little pamphlet "by Lord Dandridge" (on the great Hippocampus question) it peeps out oddly, and his inability to talk like the modern "swell," even for five minutes, is made curiously evident.

Another entirely different man wrote anonymously many works, for again another reason. Bulwer Lytton—to speak of him by the best-known form of his variable name—intentionally put aside, time after time, his great and hardly earned reputation, to start fair, in some field of fiction hitherto untried by him, among unknown men. Even his last completed work, "The Coming Race," created by its freshness and novelty a sensation, and was "the book of the season" when no one dreamt it was Lytton's; and it proved that this remarkable man retained to the end the faculty of keeping abreast with the general, moving as they moved, and producing works of art to the taste—one might almost say of the grandfather of his earliest admirer, so long is the line of such different successes as "Fulham," "Alice," "Night and Morning," "Harold," and "The Caxtons." Such triumphs were a payment which one is glad that so indefatigable a worker received; for one cannot help believing that, useful as he must be to the social historian of the nineteenth century, Lytton's fame can hardly last beyond it.

Of all forms of anonymity, the most annoying is that which is glaringly false—the disguise through which one sees at once, through which one is meant to see, and which it is

yet supposed to be the correct thing to consider impenetrable. One has seen letters signed by the well-known initials—say of one of the irritable race of poets—attacking with a savagery almost peculiar to our decade some carping critic or some rival maker of verses; and one asked, in a very bad temper, what possible object was gained by this playing at being nobody. If I, the poet Jones, am aggrieved either at what I think the reviewer Smith's unfairness, or the poet Brown's undeserved fame, why, if I find it absolutely impossible to hold my tongue, do I not either stab safely in the back, like a coward, or hit straight out, with no concealment whatever, like a man? Neither gods nor men can endure half-and-half people.

Still, for assumed names, or initials, or blanks where names should be, I think every great writer we have had since the great Elizabethan age—and not a few then—has adopted their shelter. Wherefore, since everybody does it, it is right; wherefore, everybody will continue to do it; and all the little anonymous people of the day may go on thinking themselves unrecognised Scotts, Dickens, George Eliots, and George Sands—as, indeed, there is not the least shadow of a doubt that they will.

LORD SANDON ON SCIENCE AND ART.

Lord Sandon, M.P., presided at the annual meeting of the Burslem School of Science and Art on Monday evening, and referred to the question of Government aid to science and art, remarking that he had already expressed his fear of the danger which might follow if the Government subsidised science and art too largely.

He regarded with very grave apprehensions the growing feeling of the country that the State should help individuals and localities out of their difficulties. Interferences by Government in such matters as education, factories, sanitary regulation, merchant shipping, and so on, were necessary interferences; but, instead of being tokens of great advancements, they were rather confessions of local and individual failure, because if individuals and localities had done their duty in these matters it would not have been necessary to deal with them by Acts of Parliament. Legislation of this kind interfered with the freedom of the people in the long run, and must also impede the progress of the nation; so that, he ventured to say, they had cause to be a little bit afraid of Government interference. Supposing this interference were exercised more and more with respect to science and art, they might advance with greater rapidity, and have greater completeness in artistic training, and greater uniformity; but surely there was danger that they would lose in formality, in mannerism, and in want of originality and responsibility. They had to guard against that decay of national character which was perfectly certain to follow if they trusted too much to the interference and tutelage of the central Government. He thought Government ought only to interfere with matters which were of importance to the whole community, and could not be done by individuals or localities themselves.

His Lordship went on to refer to the commercial position of England, and said we had commanded the markets of the world by the excellence, solidity, and cheapness of the goods we supplied; but, in respect of quality, he feared some of our products were deteriorating, and it would require great exertions to maintain cheapness. The hours of labour were much shorter than they used to be, there were more frequent holidays, wages were higher, and there was a higher rate of living; and it was impossible that these should not interfere with the cheapness of goods. Other nations were multiplying their manufactures and were determined to beat England in the race, and supply themselves with articles hitherto obtained from this country. How, then, was England to maintain her commercial supremacy?

The first thing necessary was to secure the character of the goods supplied, and to see that they were as solid and as free from blame as they were formerly. The mere fact of goods being British used to be considered a guarantee of quality, and if they had not the artistic value which the products of some other nations possessed, the world relied upon the goodness of the articles.

It was necessary to have artistic cultivation, so that they could compete with southern countries, and here came the use and the national importance of schools of art and science, and one of the reasons why Government was justified in supporting schools of art. It was necessary, as they had shorter hours of labour, to have the assistance of every kind of scientific apparatus in the treatment of every branch of manufacture, and to have much more artistic cultivation. With these two potent auxiliaries he believed we should be able to regain our position in the markets of the world. That was the justification in his mind of the Government interference with localities, as that by the authorities at South Kensington, who had done work such as the nation might be proud of.

He was glad of the opportunity of testifying to the value of the services rendered to the country by the permanent officials of South Kensington, to whom, and not to the Ministers of the day, belonged the credit of what had been done in that Department for the advancement of art.

Referring to the increasing leisure of the working classes, Lord Sandon expressed a hope that the spread of education would, by awakening a desire for study and cultivation during hours of leisure, fill up the gap in our social system which wanted filling up. He rejoiced, therefore, at the opportunities which were widely offered to the whole of our populations of study and mental improvement, without which great evils must follow from increasing leisure. There was no reason why the charms of drawing, music, and other accomplishments should not be found in the humblest homes, and it should be borne in mind that when they were doing their best to elevate and make happy the homes of England they were doing a great national work.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

The ketch Pallas, of Jersey, fifty-eight tons, went ashore on the north-east part of the Goodwin Sands on the morning of the 18th inst. Her perilous position being observed from the lightship, they fired signal guns of distress, in response to which the Broadstairs life-boat and the Ramsgate Harbour steamer Aid, and life-boat Bradford proceeded to the Sands. The Broadstairs boat was the first to reach the spot, and, with the assistance of the lugger Florence Nightingale, she was instrumental in getting the vessel off the Sands, when the anchor was slipped, and she proceeded in the direction of the Downs, some of the life-boat men and the lugger's crew going on her to assist if necessary. The Broadstairs life-boat was returning to her station when the yacht Nelly, of London, was seen in distress, with her rudder gone. The life-boat men at once went to her help, and took her safely into Ramsgate Harbour.

At Castletown, Isle of Man, on the night of the 13th inst., during a terrific gale, lights were seen at sea, showing that a vessel was in a dangerous position off that place. Accordingly, the Castletown life-boat of the National Life-boat Institution was launched, and found the French barque Blanche Louise ashore. Four of the crew were taken into the boat, but the

master refused to leave his ship, and the life-boat then returned to her station. She had only just regained the harbour when there was another call for her services, the schooner Maggie Kelso, of Ardrossan, having also stranded. The life-boat men promptly put off again, and rescued the schooner's crew, three in number.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and two codicils (dated respectively June 23, 1873, Oct. 22, 1874, and July 9, 1877) of Mr. William Longman, late of Paternoster-row and of Ashlyns, Berkhamsted, Herts, who died on the 13th ult., were proved on the 12th inst. by Mrs. Emma Pratt Longman, the widow, William Longman and Charles James Longman, the sons, and Reginald Moore Bray, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £200,000. The testator leaves to his wife all his household and movable effects, his stock in the Stationers' Company, and £1000; he also leaves her for life a town residence and such annual sum as, with the amount she is entitled to under her marriage settlement, will make up £1500 per annum; to his executors, £100 each; to his eldest son, £40,000; to each of his two younger sons, £20,000, and he also provides for their succeeding to his share of the business of Messrs. Longmans, Green, and Co.; upon trust for each of his daughters, £15,000; and the residue of his property to all his children.

The will and codicil (dated Dec. 27, 1866, and Sept. 14, 1872) of Mr. Stanley Orred Percival, late of No. 27, Holland-park, Notting-hill, who died on the 23rd ult., were proved on the 10th inst. by Stanley Percival, Frederic Percival, and Thomas Helier Percival, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. There are various bequests in favour of his wife and seven children, and the residue of his estate the testator leaves to his five sons.

The will and codicil (dated May 29, 1874, and March 12, 1872) of Mr. Frederick Thomas Turner, late of No. 8, The Cedars, Clapham-common, who died on the 21st ult. at the Lord Warden Hotel, Dover, were proved on the 7th inst. by Mrs. Celia Maria Turner, the widow, and Frederick Becker Turner and Oswald Turner, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator bequeaths to each of his said sons £15,000 Consols and £500 cash, and his residuary estate upon trust for his wife for life or widowhood; at her death or second marriage, £10,000 Consols is given to his daughter Helen Mary and £1000 Consols to his daughter Celia, in addition to the amount settled on her at her marriage. The remainder of his property he gives to his said two sons.

The will (dated Aug. 21, 1847) of Mr. Henry Danby Seymour, late of No. 209, Piccadilly, who died on the 4th ult., at Brynurse, Cannington, Somersetshire, was proved on the 1st inst. by Alfred Seymour, the brother and sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator gives, devises, and bequeaths all his real and personal estate to his said brother.

The will with two codicils (dated July 22, 1871, and June 21 and July 17, 1877) of Mr. William Earle Lytton Bulwer, late of Heydon Hall, Norfolk, who died on July 21 last, at No. 24, Portman-square, was proved on the 12th inst. by Mrs. Elizabeth Bulwer, the widow, William Earle Gascoyne Lytton Bulwer, the son, and Clement William Nuthank, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. Amongst other legacies, testator gives £2500 and certain furniture and effects to his wife, and makes other provision for her benefit; the residue of his personal estate he leaves upon trust for his wife for life and then for all his children.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

The annual report of the Howard Association, 5, Bishopsgate-street Without, recently issued, contains much interesting information on prisons, capital punishment, industrial education, imprisonment, &c.

The committee state that the past year was a very laborious but also a very successful one for the Howard Association. The committee have had the satisfaction of seeing several of the objects which they have perseveringly advocated at length taken up by the Government, and either secured by accomplished legislation or put into a favourable position for attainment. Amongst these objects may be named a large diminution of the numerous small and unnecessary gaols, arrangements for the more systematic adoption of reformatory and profitable prison labour (special regard being had, at the same time, to the duty of avoiding undue competition with the labour of honest workers outside the prisons), the better treatment of unconvicted prisoners, the payment of magistrates' clerks by salary instead of by fees, the diminution of needless imprisonment in cases where fines might be advantageously substituted, and more effectual provision for a diminished resort to imprisonment for the petty offences of young children. These and other desirable objects have been greatly promoted and forwarded by the Prisons Act, the Justices' Clerks' Act, and the (Magistrates) Summary Jurisdiction Amendment Bill of the last Session. In view of the active position which the Howard Association has for years taken in the advocacy of these measures, the committee feel that they have good cause for congratulating the members of the association on the progress thus attained in these objects. And in some other directions of Parliamentary progress the aims of the association have been materially advanced.

It had been intended by the International Prison Commission, of which Dr. E. C. Wines, of New York, is the universally esteemed president, to hold the second quinquennial congress in 1877; but the lamentable war in the East, and other disturbing causes, necessitated the postponement of the congress, which is now intended to be convened in August, 1878, at Stockholm. The Swedish Government has acted very nobly in encouraging this assembly. Through its high-minded Monarch, Oscar II., and his Foreign Secretary, official invitations have been issued (1877) to other Governments, generally, to accredit State representatives to the congress. This step will greatly add to the importance of the gathering.

A formal announcement is made in the *Monitor and Universal* of June 13, 1877, that "the labours and example of the English Howard Association have caused the establishment of a similar society in France," under the guidance of M. Dufaure, Senator Béranger, M. Mercier (President of the Court of Cassation), and other eminent Frenchmen. Mr. Charles Lucas, a well-known member of the Institute of France, has also addressed a letter to the Howard Association congratulating this body on having inspired the foundation of a promising organization on the other side of the Channel.

On the application of Superintendent Jarrett, the magistrates of Hertford petty sessions have awarded 10s. to a boy named Patmore, for an act of bravery. A dog in a rabid state was recently at large at Hertford, and, after it had bitten three persons and twenty dogs, it was held by Patmore until it was killed by the police.



1. Nekid Pacha, with Staff, directing the battle.

2. Turkish cavalry descending the hill.

3. English surgeons at work.

4. Turkish infantry advancing at the double.

5. Turkish infantry.

6. Turkish infantry skirmishing.

7. Russian infantry hidden in the woods, firing.

8. Russians.

9. Village on fire in several places.

10. Russian guns.

11. Russian guns, playing on Ahmed Eyoub and on

the village.

12. Russian infantry, hidden at entrance to village.

13. Ahmed Eyoub's guns.

THE WAR: BATTLE OF KARAHASSANKOI—TURKS ATTACKING THE RUSSIANS IN THE VALLEY OF KIZILA.

FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

MUSIC.

We gave last week the details of the arrangements for the Leeds Musical Festival, which opened on Wednesday morning with Mendelssohn's "Elijah;" followed by an evening concert, at which Mr. Walter Austin's dramatic cantata, "The Fire-King," was produced, the second part of the concert having consisted of a miscellaneous selection. Thursday morning's programme included Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night," music, preceded by various instrumental and vocal pieces, Handel's "Solomon" (with Sir M. Costa's additional accompaniments) having been given in the evening. Yesterday (Friday) morning was to bring forward the specialty of the festival—Professor G. A. Macfarren's new oratorio, "Joseph," composed expressly for the occasion, the evening having been appropriated to a miscellaneous concert. The festival is to close to-day (Saturday) with Bach's "Magnificat" in D, Mozart's "Requiem," and Beethoven's oratorio, "The Mount of Olives." Of the performances generally we must speak next week.

There appears to be no diminution in the attractiveness of the Covent-Garden Promenade Concerts. Repetitions of some of the specially successful pieces and the occasional addition of novel features serve to maintain the interest of the performances. The several vocalists named in our previous notices continue to be well received, and the refined violin-playing of Mdlle. Pommereul and the brilliant execution of that skilful pianist M. Henri Ketten are prominent items in each night's programme. The Handel and Haydn selection of last week proved so successful that it was repeated on Wednesday.

The "Liebhart" concerts at the Agricultural Hall are still proceeding successfully—"The British Army Quadrille," in its novel adaptation, continuing to be a popular feature.

"Norma" was given again on Tuesday by the Crystal Palace Opera Company, under the direction of Mr. Henry Corri; the principal character sustained by Madame Ida Gillies Corri. For Thursday a second performance of Mozart's one-act comic opera, "L'Impresario," was announced.

THEATRES.

The reappearance of Mr. John S. Clarke at the Haymarket is always an interesting event to a large circle of playgoers. Such is the force of Mr. Clarke's genius, it never fails to gratify the most fastidious critic. How frequently soever this versatile actor may perform Major Wellington de Boots or Paul Pry, the public are still willing to witness an exhibition of humour in which this performer is unrivalled. Accordingly, on Saturday "The Widow-Hunt" and Mr. Poole's celebrated comedy commanded a large and attentive audience. The actor was never in better spirits, and was well supported.

The Folly Theatre has been redecorated, and now presents as elegant an auditorium as any in London. Last Saturday a lively adaptation of a new French piece was produced, under the title of "Up the River," with music by Hervé. The affair is but a trifle, a simple incident between an amorous couple at a steam-boat pier, in which Miss Violet Granville, with Mr. Bedford and Mr. Clavering Power, contrived to please the audience. The second piece was of a more romantic character, with music by C. Lecocq, and entitled "The Sea-Nymphs." These submarine persons are beloved, to their chagrin, by two sea-monsters, Kraken and Torpedo. A revolt is improvised and expressed in a revolutionary song, which the monsters endeavour to suppress, when help arrives in the persons of two lovers, Smith and Jones, who were acquainted with the two ladies in their previous mortal estate on the earth. An appeal is made to Neptune, who, taking the two champions for Davy Jones and the First Lord of the Admiralty, decides in their favour. Aided with some beautiful scenery, representing a Stalactite Cavern, and by the excellent acting of Miss Kathleen Corri and Miss Violet Cameron, the piece cannot fail of being long attractive. This was followed by the comedy-bouffs of "The Creole," adapted by Messrs. Robert Reece and H. B. Farmie, and acted in one act and five tableaux. This piece has proved successful at the Brighton theatre, and will, no doubt, win favour on the London boards. There is considerable invention shown in the situations, and some novelty. Offenbach's music, moreover, is provocative of much merriment, and secures the triumph of the new drama. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was present.

On Monday, at the Olympic, an adaptation of Mr. Willkie Collins's "Moonstone" was performed for the first time. All novel readers are well acquainted with the incidents of this clever story, and appreciate the mesmeric interest which it contains. The adaptation for the stage has the advantage of having been prepared by the novelist himself. Mr. Collins has arranged it upon a safe plan. He has successfully resisted the temptation to found his plot upon the principle of surprise, and has substituted for it that of expectation. This is the true dramatic principle, as the reader will perceive who takes the trouble to peruse what Coleridge wrote upon it so long ago in his "Biographia Literaria." By the observance of this principle, much pain is spared the spectator of the play, when the perplexed agents in the action are placed in situations of moral difficulty. When Miss Bella Pateman, as Rachel, shows her conviction that Franklin is guilty, and is irritated by the calmness which he maintains, the spectator is relieved by the knowledge of circumstances which the latter feels assured will in the end produce a right understanding between the lovers. Mr. Henry Neville in this scene acts with equal judgment and force. The acting, indeed, throughout is marked by the constant excellence which attends the prosperous efforts of competent artists. The humorous characters, in particular, were well filled, and thoroughly appreciated by the audience. The sustained interest, however, was too intense to admit of frequent and noisy applause; but in the end the general approbation was vehemently expressed.

We hear that Mr. and Mrs. German Reed have met with more than usual success in the provinces; and that they announce their intention of continuing their tour on future occasions. They will begin a new season at St. George's Hall on Oct. 1, with "A Happy Bungalow," Mr. Corney Grain's new musical sketch, and "A Night Surprise." Novelties are in preparation by Mr. F. C. Burnand and Mr. Gilbert A'Beckett.

The Moore and Burgess Minstrels have this week inaugurated a new season at St. James's Hall. They take credit for the length of time during which they have kept their doors open—in fact, they have never been closed since September, 1865. Nearly 6000 consecutive performances have been given, exclusive of those at the Crystal and Alexandra Palaces, and several theatres. The present programme is satisfactory; the entertainment requiring a company of more than thirty-five artistes. Mr. G. W. Moore as "Bones," is now assisted by Mr. Walter Howard as "Corner-Man." The songs and ballads are, as usual, admirably sung, and all are conceived with a degree of elegance which precludes vulgarity.

Madame St. Claire, the proprietress and manager of the Royal Park Theatre, announces that all cabmen, upon production of their badges, will be admitted free during the run of "Arrah-na-Pogue."

Death has been busy with dramatic celebrities. Mr. Henry Compton, of whose merits as a Shakespearean actor we cannot speak too highly, died on Saturday night, in his seventy-third year, after long suffering from an internal cancer. The name of Compton was merely professional, his real name being Mackenzie. He passed a long probation in the provinces before coming direct from the York circuit to the Lyceum in 1837, whence he went to Drury Lane, and continued there under the managements of Mr. W. J. Hammond and Mr. Macready. Subsequently he became a member of the company at the Princess's, under Mr. J. M. Maddox, and at the Olympic under Mr. W. Farren. At the Haymarket and Globe he was also engaged, and at the Lyceum played the Grave-digger in "Hamlet" for a long time two seasons ago. On June 1 last he received a complimentary benefit at Drury Lane, which realised a large sum.

The American papers announce the death of Mr. Edward L. Davenport, at the age of sixty-one. This gentleman had been upwards of forty years upon the boards. He will be remembered in England as having played for two seasons—with Mr. Macready at Covent Garden in 1847, and afterwards when the great tragic actor took his farewell of the stage; and as also having married here Miss Fanny F. Vining. His last appearance was in Philadelphia, as Daniel Druce, in Mr. Gilbert's well-known drama.

SAVINGS BANKS.

From the Postmaster-General's report we learn that during 1876 there were 188 new offices opened for savings bank business—153 in England and Wales, 23 in Scotland, and 12 in Ireland—the total number of such offices at the close of the year being 5448. Seven trustee savings banks—viz., those at Chertsey, Newnham, Chesterfield, Beaumaris, Birstall, Islington, and Bridgend, were closed, the total number of old savings banks being thus reduced to 466. The amount transferred to the Post Office Savings Banks during the year was £132,937. The number of accounts opened at the end of 1876 was 1,702,374. The sum at the credit of depositors was £26,996,550, being an increase of £1,899,205 on the total of the previous year. The number of deposits made in 1876 was 3,166,136, and the number of withdrawals 1,195,603, the average amount deposited being £2 16s. 9d., and the average amount withdrawn £6 10s. 4d. The sums deposited during 1876 amounted to £8,982,350, and the sums withdrawn to £7,792,477. The interest credited to depositors on accounts for the year was £619,331, being £47,747 in excess of the sum credited for 1875.

The Controller of the Post Office Savings Banks states that during the year 1876 authority was given to 172 penny banks, in various parts of the kingdom, to invest their funds in the Post Office Savings Bank, the number being twenty-three more than during the previous year. The increase since the end of last year has been still more remarkable, no fewer than 117 penny banks having been authorised during the quarter to March 31, exceeding by forty-one the number during the corresponding quarter of 1876. Of the 289 penny banks thus authorised in fifteen months, eighteen were in board schools, twenty in Sunday schools, and thirty in other schools, one being in a Poor-Law Union school, under the management of the master and the chaplain of the workhouse. Farthing deposits are received in this bank, and, although the deposits are probably all pauper children, as much as £4 18s. was invested on behalf of the penny bank between April, 1876, when the account was opened, and Dec. 31. The Oxfordshire branch of the Provident Knowledge Society continues to be very successful in its operations, a large number of penny banks having been established during the year through its influence. All these penny banks invest their funds in the Post Office Savings Bank, and are under the management of local trustees.

A somewhat similar society has recently been formed in Dublin under the name of the "Irish Penny Bank Association," its object being the establishment of penny banks in Ireland, and it is the desire of the association to place each penny bank formed under its auspices in connection with Post Office Savings Bank. The correspondence in connection with penny banks is considerable, and occasionally somewhat troublesome. For instance, a clergyman who had undertaken the management of a penny bank in which such a rate of interest had been allowed to depositors as to cause a deficiency at the end of each year, applied for advice as to what rate of interest should be given so as to encourage the depositors, and, at the same time, make the penny bank self-supporting; and he also asked for instructions as to the easiest and best method of calculating the amount of interest which should be apportioned to each depositor.

Frequent applications continue to be made for permission to deposit sums considerably in excess of the limit fixed by Act of Parliament. One applicant stated that he wished to invest £500 or £600, and, as he could not deposit so large a sum in the Post Office Savings Bank, he asked if the department would recommend him to any bank "that cannot break," and whether the Bank of England "is safe like the Post Office Savings Bank;" adding, "I am more concerned about the safety of the bank than the interest it pays."

A man, describing himself as an auctioneer, to whose sister an acknowledgment relating to the account of some other person had been mis-delivered, wrote stating that he had no doubt the money had been placed in the savings bank by some person for her, and he forwarded a printed facsimile of the acknowledgment, carefully retaining the original under the erroneous idea that it was evidence of his sister's right to the deposit.

The mis-delivery of another acknowledgment resulted in the following curious complication:—Among the workmen employed in some alterations at a nobleman's country seat were two bearing the same Christian name and surname, but unconnected and unacquainted with each other, one being a joiner and the other a mason. The joiner, who was a depositor, having received no acknowledgment of a deposit of £3, obtained a duplicate. The mason, who was not a depositor, became insane and was removed to a lunatic asylum about the same time; and the original document, intended for the joiner, having fallen into the hands of the mason's mother, she concluded that the account was his, and made a claim for the money towards defraying the expenses of his maintenance, and was with difficulty undeceived.

A whale measuring twenty-six feet was caught at Penmon, near Beaumaris, yesterday week, and was taken to Bangor, where an agricultural show was being held, for exhibition.

Amongst the many schemes for the future water supply of Liverpool is a new one, by which it is proposed to bring the supply from Wales, by impounding the waters of the river Yr Mwy, at Llanwyddyn, Montgomeryshire, and the waters of the river Tarrat, at Llangedwyn, embracing a water-shed of somewhere about 80,000 acres. The distance from Llangedwyn by the route it is proposed to adopt is sixty-six miles, or about twelve miles nearer than the Bala Lake scheme.

THE METROPOLITAN INNER-CIRCLE RAILWAY.

The Metropolitan District Railway Company has given formal possession of land adjoining the Mansion House station to the Inner Circle Completion Company, in order to enable them to commence the necessary works for the new or link line from that point to the Metropolitan Railway near the present Aldgate Station, and so to surround inner London with a continuous circle. The Act for the link line was first obtained in 1874, and in consequence of various obstacles which interfered with the commencement of the undertaking a second Act was passed in 1876 to extend the time originally granted. It is under this second Act that the works are now about to be put in hand; and they must be completed within two years from Aug. 7 last.

Beginning at the Mansion House Station, the new line will follow Queen Victoria-street as far as Cannon-street, and thence will pass under Cannon-street to the point where King William-street, Gracechurch-street, and Eastcheap meet. Here it will turn to the north, passing under buildings which will be taken down, and fall into Fenchurch-street between Rood-lane and Cullum-street. It will then follow the line of Fenchurch-street to a point a few yards eastward of the site of Old Aldgate Pump, and thence turn northwards, passing under Houndsditch to unite with the Metropolitan Railway by the Clothes Exchange. After leaving the Mansion House Station, the first new station will be at Cannon-street, between Walbrook and St. Swithin's-lane, to allow of interchange of traffic with the South-Eastern Railway. The next will be at the corner of Gracechurch-street and Eastcheap, on the site of the National Provident Institution, and the third in Aldgate, at a point between the site of the Old Pump and Jewry-street.

From the Eastcheap Station to Fenchurch-street a new street will be made, for which the Metropolitan Board of Works and the Commissioners of Sewers have undertaken to pay half a million sterling. It will be 3-16ths of a mile long, measuring from the statue in King William-street, and it will serve a very important purpose in relieving the corner of Fenchurch-street and Gracechurch-street from the press of traffic which is now to be found there during the busiest hours of the day.

By the conditions of the Act of Parliament, and of the several agreements which have been entered into, the work is to be begun at both ends and carried on until the two portions meet. As soon as the whole is completed, the present Metropolitan and District trains will run the entire Circle in opposite directions, so that passengers will be able to proceed from any point of the Circle to any other point by train running either east or west. The total length of the link line will be one mile and four chains, and the total estimated cost is £2,100,000.

The completion of the new portion will leave the present Aldgate Station of the Metropolitan Railway outside the Circle, as well as the short piece of line extending from this station to the proposed junction. It seems probable that this short piece will be rendered useful by being continued under Aldgate to unite with the goods terminus of the Blackwall and Blackwall Extension Railway, and with the goods lines from the London Docks, which now terminate immediately on the south of Aldgate; and it is further expected that communications will be made with the passenger lines at the Fenchurch-street Station.

ST. MARGARET'S, WESTMINSTER.

The old Church of St. Margaret is now undergoing restoration, and, in consequence, the usual Sunday services are being conducted in the Cloisters, Westminster Abbey. It has been affirmed that King Edward the Confessor caused this church to be erected close to the Abbey which he was then building, dedicating it to St. Margaret, the virgin martyr of Alexandria. About 200 years afterwards the church was destroyed by accident, and rebuilt by the parishioners and merchants of the Staple. Some other parts are said to have been rebuilt in the reign of Edward IV., and particularly the south aisle by Lady Mary Billing and her husband, Sir Thomas Billing, Chief Justice of England in that reign. In the reign of Edward VI. the church was in imminent danger of being totally destroyed; for the Duke of Somerset, wanting materials for the palace he had begun to erect, determined to demolish the church. But the parishioners resisted the workmen and put a stop to the Duke's plans. In 1735 the tower was rebuilt, and the church finally cased, with money granted by Parliament. The stained-glass window in St. Margaret's church has a long history. The magistrates of Dort, in Holland, being desirous of presenting King Henry VII. with something worthy to adorn his magnificent chapel then building at Westminster, directed this window to be made, which was five years in finishing. King Henry and his Queen sending their pictures to Dort, whence their portraits in the window are taken. King Henry died before the window was completed, and it fell into the hands of an Abbot of Waltham, who placed it in his Abbey church, where it remained till the dissolution of that Abbey by Henry VIII. (A.D. 1540). To preserve it from being destroyed it was removed by Robert Fuller, Abbot of Waltham, to a private chapel at New Hall, in Wiltshire, an ancient seat belonging to the Earls of Ormond. In Queen Elizabeth's reign New Hall was the seat of Thomas Ratcliff, Earl of Sussex, and afterwards his family sold the window to George Villars, Duke of Buckingham. His son sold it to General Monk, who, to preserve it, caused it to be buried underground during the Civil Wars. After the restoration, General Monk caused the window to be replaced in the chapel of New Hall. That chapel was suffered to become ruinous by his successors, but the window was still preserved. It lay for some time cased up in boxes, until Mr. Conyers purchased it for his chapel at Cophill, near Epping, and paid an artist named Mr. Price a large sum of money for repairing it. There the window remained until his son John Conyers, building a new house at some distance from the old seat, had no further use for it, and sold it for the sum of 400 guineas to the committee appointed in 1758 for the repairing and beautifying of St. Margaret's Church.

The interesting article on Salaries and Pensions in our last Number was taken from the *Times*.

The Earl of Derby was present at the Annual County Sessions for Lancashire, at Preston, on the 13th inst. His Lordship was elected chairman for the year, and Mr. Hibbert, M.P., vice-chairman.

The number of electors on the present register for England and Wales, now being revised by barristers holding "Courts of Revision," is 2,377,761, of whom 850,587 are in counties, 1,514,716 in boroughs, and 12,458 in Universities.—An official document has been issued showing the total cost and other charges connected with the printing of the register of electors in the counties and boroughs of England and Wales. In the English and Welsh counties the net cost, exclusive of the payment of the barristers, was £15,008; and in boroughs the expense was £21,195; making a cost of upwards of £36,000, added to which was some £30,000 for the Courts of Revision.

NEW BOOKS.

Attuned to horrors and atrocities as the public have lately become, they may be able to read, not without wincing but without turning absolutely sick, the almost incredible stories revealed, with scarcely pardonable minuteness, in *The Hunting-Grounds of the Great West*, by Richard Irving Dodge, Lieutenant-Colonel of the United States Army, with an Introduction by William Blackmore (Chatto and Windus), a volume containing "a description of the plains, game, and Indians of the great North American desert," and furnished with a large number of striking illustrations by Ernest Griset. One would fain seek refuge in incredulity from the effect of the dreadful scenes depicted; but they rest upon authority too indisputable to allow of such a relief. One would be inclined to say that the object of the book is to provide a plea for the prompt and complete extermination of whatever remnant may be still left of the Red Indians, and that a strong effort is required to prevent one from admitting the plea incontinently. If the Cossack is a fiend and the Bashi-Bazouk a devil, there is no word in the English language which can do justice to the superinfernal infamy of the Red Indian. What gives us pause in the midst of our haste is a doubt whether the white man is altogether guiltless of the red man's transformation, if there has been any transformation, from a merely noble savage into an unspeakable demon. For, if a sense of wrong will convert, as we know it will, even a civilised being into an inhuman brute, into what may it not be expected to convert the original savage? However, to return to the book. It is divided into three parts—the first relating chiefly to the physical aspect of the country lying between the Missouri river on the east and the Rocky Mountains on the west; the second to the game and sport which were and are to be found in that range; the third to the life and character of the North American Indians. The first, of course, principally concerns the man of science, though it claims the attention of others also; the second appeals almost exclusively to the sympathies of the sportsman; the third is full of interest for everybody belonging to the great human family. Indeed, so absorbing are the contents of the third part, that, when we arrive at the end of the volume, the mind is almost entirely occupied with the reflection suggested by them, to the all but utter oblivion of the other two parts. Geographical and geological questions, peculiarities of climate, incidents of travelling and camping out, the delights and perils of hunting—all these seem paltry and insignificant matters in comparison with the ghastly picture drawn of three hundred thousand wretches in human form, who are, it is estimated, the whole "number of Indians of all descriptions at present inhabiting the United States." The revolting character attributed in the third part to the North American Indian is confirmed by Mr. Blackmore in his interesting "Introduction," in which he states that "it would be as true to depict the tiger as quiet and docile, as to represent that the Indian has one particle of consideration, feeling, or mercy towards either his enemy or captive." And yet, in the same introduction, Mr. Blackmore is just enough to give us the other side of the story, as it was told by a captive chief, in simple, pathetic language, which it is impossible to read without emotion. "I was once a boy," said he, in subdued tones; "then I saw the white man afar off. I hunted in these woods, first with a bow and arrow, then with a rifle. I saw the white man, and was told he was my enemy. I could not shoot him as I would a wolf or bear; yet like these he came upon me. Horses, cattle, and fields he took from me. He said he was my friend. He abused our women and children, and told us to go from the land. Still he gave me his hand in friendship. We took it. Whilst taking it, he had a snake in the other. His tongue was forked. He lied, and stung us. I asked but for a small piece of these lands, enough to plant and to live upon, far south—a spot where I could lay the ashes of my kindred. And even this has not been granted me. *I feel the iron's in my heart.*" This the reader should keep in his memory as he proceeds with the book, and, learning by degrees what white men, and, worse still, white women, have been made to suffer, longs to spring at the red man's throat: it may have a sobering effect. At the same time it must be acknowledged that, if the author's account be correct, the red man is by nature and education a monster of wickedness; he is as cruel towards the innocent animal that serves him well as towards the pitiless man who has done him grievous wrong. On the other hand, it is obvious to remark that the men who are called the pioneers of civilisation are not generally the cream of the white race; they consist rather of such men as flocked about David in the cave of Adullam; they are, for the most part, to judge from what one reads, persons whom it would be a compliment to call simple ruffians; and they, by the time the really civilised white man comes in contact with the Red Indian, have probably led the latter to regard the former as the incarnation of all that is abominable. If it be true that "it is the first step that costs," there is no great difficulty in accounting for the price which white men have to pay for their settlement upon the lands of aboriginal races. Still, it is certainly not easy to point out how the ordinary process can be altered so long as it remains the law of life that pioneering should nearly always be undertaken by the most necessitous adventurers, and that the most necessitous adventurers should nearly always be the most unscrupulous and the most ruffianly. The name of "Sitting Bull" is at present in men's mouths; and Mr. Blackmore, in his introduction, gives some particulars of "the war of 1876 against the Northern Sioux under the leadership" of that chief.

Circumstances tend to strengthen the vitality of such works as *Clouds in the East*, by Valentine Baker (Chatto and Windus), though the time which has elapsed since its publication might at any other period have been fatal to it. But Turkey and the Turks are still topics of exceeding interest; and no less may be said as regards Russia and Russian advances in Central Asia. Now, the author of this large volume has something, founded upon personal observation, to say about them all. Persia and Russia, however, rather than Turkey and Russia, are his main subjects. For the manner of his journeying was on this wise. He, in the days of the scare about Khiva—that is, in April, 1873—determined, having leisure at his disposal, "to endeavour to penetrate the mystery which hung over those Eastern deserts; and to bring back, if possible, political, geographical, and strategical information that might be valuable." Accordingly, furnished with useful letters from the Prince of Wales to the Grand Duke Michael, he travelled by way of Vienna, Rustchuk, Constantinople, Sinope, Trebizond, and Batoum to Tiflis; and thence, by the Grand Duke Michael's permission, to the Atrek. His object—to cut a long story short—was to reach Merv; but, for excellent reasons, he had to abandon the attempt. However, his failure does not prevent him from giving a history of the place, the particulars being "derived from a variety of sources." Having failed in his main purpose, he turned his face to the west and pushed on homewards, exploring, on the way, the "northern slopes of the Kuren Dagh." A great deal of interesting information, both in going and returning, was collected and is recorded; and some stirring adventures were encountered. Ultimately

he and his comrades—among whom, it is presumed, was Lieutenant Gill, R.E., whose services may, no doubt, be traced in the elaborate maps attached to the volume—reached Teheran, and, in due course, Moscow, St. Petersburg, Konigsberg, Berlin, Brussels, Ostend, and Charing-cross. Thus was a notable trip accomplished; and the story of it is told with great spirit and in soldierly style, with the accompaniment, moreover, of illustrations more remarkable for their high colour, perhaps, than for anything else. The narrative is in itself well worthy of attention; but, as regards usefulness, it will probably be considered to possess less of that quality than is to be found in the wonderfully elaborate maps and in the "political and strategical report on Central Asia" which is appended to it by the author. It is, of course, impossible to discuss here in detail the positions laid down in that report; but, as the author's opinions are not without weight, it may be well to state briefly that he is of those who look with apprehension upon the proceedings of Russia in Central Asia, and that he concludes his review of the general question with nine suggestions for our action in future.

Anybody who feels disposed to read "a popular account of the Jumboo and Kashmir territories," with the aid of a map and some photographic and other illustrations, would do well to try *The Northern Barrier of India*: by Frederic Drew (Edward Stanford), a volume in which the author has selected from his larger work upon the same subject "those parts which are most likely to interest the general reader." The point of the book, of course, lies in its bearing upon the question of an invasion of India; and it is satisfactory to learn that "our Northern Barrier is one through which but two or three passages lead; and the gates that guard them, if opened by a stranger, may close behind him, while the door in front might prove too strong to be forced." It may whet appetite, if the reader's mind be recalled to certain memorable events of some thirty years ago. After the famous battle of Sobraon, then, "Kashmir (which in 1819 had been conquered by the Sikhs from the Afghans) was detached from the Sikh territories and handed over to the Raja of Jumboo," who was the celebrated Gulab Singh, and who, on this increase of his dominions, received the higher title of Maharaja. In 1857 Gulab Singh died, and was succeeded by his son Ranbir Singh, to whose court our author went in 1862, and in whose service he remained for the next ten years, being originally engaged for "the geological exploration of the mountains," an occupation in which he spent several successive summers. He was afterwards employed in "the management of the Maharaja's Forest Department," and in his last year of service he "was intrusted with the governorship of the Province of Ladakh." Moreover, he passed several months of every winter "at Jumboo, in daily attendance" at the Maharaja's Court, so that he has good reason to say, "the ways and doings of the Darbar became almost as familiar to me as the customs of my own country." And of those ways and doings he, speaking with unusual authority, gives a very interesting account. He had the good fortune to be present, in 1871, at a Royal wedding in Jumboo, an event which, he somewhat quaintly observes, does not occur "often" in that place—as if it were an everyday occurrence elsewhere—and which he, of course, describes at some length. From Jumboo he passes to what he calls "the region of the Middle Mountains," then to Kashmir, and lastly to Ladakh. Of the last-mentioned province he may claim, for a reason already given, to speak with especial knowledge; and he describes with some detail the manner of his reception when he went to take up his governorship; and he dwells with much circumstance upon the physical features of the various districts. In conclusion, he, as a practical man, calls upon the reader "to judge, from the facts laid before him, to what degree and in what sense" the territories so minutely described "constitute a Barrier for India on this its northern frontier." There are, it is made out, three "roads through these territories by which a bold invader might dream of attempting to reach India;" and cause is shown why each and all may be regarded as offering almost insuperable obstacles. "Kashmir, when reached," it is admitted, "could afford forage and supplies for a large force; but a large force," it is pleasant to know, "could yet more easily be poured in from the other side by the Power who holds the Punjab, and unless the invader could advance to, and command immediate victory in, the Plains, his position in Kashmir would soon become precarious." It is not surprising to find that our author, in common with all who have any pretension to express a trustworthy opinion upon the subject, has a good word to say for Kashmir and its delights. In latitude, he observes, it about corresponds "with the following places—in Asia, Baghdad and Damascus; in Africa, Fez, the capital of Morocco; in America, South Carolina. But the elevation above the sea, of five or six thousand feet, gives it a far more temperate climate than what any of these enjoy." It is, indeed, "no wonder that Englishmen who can get leave throng to it as they do in the summer time;" and it will be no wonder if Englishmen who cannot throng to it should throng instead to our author's account of it.

When enterprising travellers, though having no connection one with another, make for the same point, it is almost inevitable that their narratives, as well as their roads, should have some point or points of contact; and this will be found to be the case with *A Ride through Islam*, by Hippisley Cunliffe Marsh, Captain 18th Bengal Cavalry (Tinsley Brothers) and Colonel V. Baker's "Clouds in the East." Colonel Baker, in his work, alludes to "an English officer" who "wanted to make his way from Teheran to India. He got to Herat, and was very well received by Yakoob Khan, when orders came from the English Government that he was not to be allowed to proceed, and that no Englishman unprovided with an order from the British Government was to be received at Herat, or allowed to enter Afghanistan." This "English officer," from the internal evidence of the "Ride through Islam," was, no doubt, Captain Marsh, whose work, though his expedition was earlier in date than Colonel Baker's, was not published until some time after "Clouds in the East;" and, though it may bear witness to a greater measure of success in point of penetration towards the desired object, is far more meagre in respect of information and of far less scientific value than the latter. Captain Marsh, in fact, explains that his book is merely an expansion of "notes" which originally appeared in an Indian newspaper, and that, as he was unable "to carry any instruments," it contains "very little, if any, addition to geographical knowledge." The narrative, nevertheless, is full of interest, both as a record of an adventurous expedition and as an additional contribution towards the better understanding of some questions connected with our dominion in India. A map is given, and on it the author's route is so plainly marked out as to be followed at a glance; from Constantinople to Poti, to Tiflis, to Baku, to Teheran, to Meshed, to Herat, to Candahar. Then there came that unpleasant order, already noted; and the gallant traveller was debarred from taking "the northern road," and had to "proceed to India via Quetta and Shikarpore, or Khelat." At Quetta attempts were made to dissuade him from continuing his journey by the Bolan Pass;

but he was resolute, and, in due time, arrived safe and sound at Jacobabad, "our frontier station in Sind." He now had no difficulty in reaching Shikarpore and Sukker; and there his ride may be said to have come to an end. It cannot be necessary to state that it is only by a stretch of language that the author can be said to have "ridden" through Islam; he had got as far as Teheran before he took seriously to that method of travelling, but it is worthy of remark that he did the last nine hundred miles of his journey, from Meshed to Jacobabad, on one horse, a Turkoman—a breed highly spoken of by Colonel Baker, who boasts of having introduced into England "the first and only thoroughbred Turkoman that ever reached this country," an importation "likely," in the importer's opinion, "to prove of immense value in giving a strain of extraordinary stoutness to our thoroughbred stock." There must be very few Englishmen who have such an opportunity as fell to the lot of Captain Marsh of conversing with Yakoob Khan and of examining the city and fort of Herat; and, therefore, the chapter in which he describes the use he made of his opportunity is sure to be read with curiosity and attention. In his "conclusion" Captain Marsh delivers himself of his ideas touching the Russian movements in Central Asia. He is apparently dismayed at what he sees; and he holds that "to preserve internal tranquillity and progress in India, we must interfere (with all the emphasis of italics) in the politics of Persia, Afghanistan, Kashgar, and the small States north of the Oxus and Indus, to the exclusion of Russian interests, prestige, or intrigue." And yet, so widely do doctors differ, that, whereas Colonel Baker is dead for the occupation of Quetta, Captain Marsh is led to "consider the occupation of Quetta by our native troops as a false move; but if they were withdrawn and a Political Officer be established permanently at the Court of the Khan of Khelat, we should enjoy all the advantages of a spirited move, without any of its drawbacks." And the charge of being a political Gallo would perhaps be brought against the Englishman who, perplexed at the different views expressed about the threatening attitude of Russia in Central Asia, should console himself with the reflection that the Russians at present have their hands pretty full of invasion and are not very likely to undertake another for some time to come, either by way of Afghanistan or by any other way.

It is always profitable to compare notes with a not only studious, thoughtful, and earnest, but also practical, energetic, and, to a certain extent, public man, who has the courage of his opinions; and, for that reason, service is done by the publication of such works as *Critical Miscellanies*, by John Morley (Chapman and Hall), of which a second volume, containing a "second series," not very long ago made its appearance. The contents were originally published in the *Fortnightly Review*, of which their author is the accomplished editor, and they are now, with revisions and enlargements, submitted for the consideration of readers and thinkers who may not have had the advantage of seeing them in that magazine, or who may desire to possess them in a collected form, without the accompaniment of other matter. There is advantage in such publications if they induce people to study, as their author has studied, the subjects discussed, or, having already studied them, to compare ideas and conclusions with him; there is danger if they lead people to take at second hand, however able that hand may be, a particular view of debated points. Robespierre and Turgot, whom the author has chosen, among other themes, for his criticism, may, at the first blush, seem to offer small opportunity for the exhibition of any new, original, or striking analysis of character; but the author, apart from the charm of his style, has that to say which removes the reproach of staleness. M. Taine, Mr. Mill, and Lord Macaulay are, or were, of our own date; and, though they have by no means escaped the notice of the critic, they have not yet arrived at the stage of antiquation. Certainly the most interesting of the author's criticisms are those which he bestows upon the late Mr. Mill, for whom he evidently felt a respect, a reverence even, to say nothing of affection, which, nevertheless, is not permitted to interfere with an honesty of purpose which Mr. Mill himself, if his character has been properly understood, would have been the first to commend. Mr. Mill as a teacher undoubtedly did good in his generation, and the good which he did will live after him; but, though his admirers and friends should write reams about him, it is doubtful whether he will ever be for the majority of men anything more than a shadowy abstraction.

THE COMMERCE OF LITERATURE AND ART.

The "Annual Statement" prepared at the Custom House, showing our foreign trade, states that in the year 1876 the imports of books from abroad into the United Kingdom were of the weight of 13,897 cwt., and of the value of £150,099, the largest supplies being from France and Germany. Our exports of books comprised 82,089 cwt., of the value of £881,839, the production of the United Kingdom, besides foreign or colonial books of the value of £12,723. Our largest export of our books was to Australia, the year's value being £334,136; and the export to British India was of the value of £79,778, to British North America £68,102, and to British South America £10,007. Our exports of our books to the United States in 1876 were of the value of £191,966, and our imports of books thence £18,473. Our imports of prints and engravings in 1876 comprised 5,654,377 in number, of the value of £50,017, coming almost entirely from France and Germany; our exports of such articles consisted of our own produce to the value of £72,563; and foreign or colonial productions of the value of £2251.

On the other hand, in the items we have now to mention our imports exceeded our exports. We imported in 1876 pictures, drawings, and photographs of the value of £519,561, chiefly from France and Belgium; our exports of these articles comprised 6599 pictures, of the value of £301,915, classed among productions of the United Kingdom, and sent chiefly to France, and foreign or colonial pictures, &c., of the value of £47,767. Of works of art other than pictures our imports, chiefly from France and Italy, were of the value of £129,629. The record of our export of such works shows only foreign or colonial productions of the value of £40,830, for there is no such item as "works of art" in the list of exports of productions of the United Kingdom. If there was any such export it must be among "unenumerated articles," not deemed of importance enough to be named, though they make a large item in the whole. The unenumerated exports in 1876 were of the value of £6,385,936, five sixths being the produce of the United Kingdom.

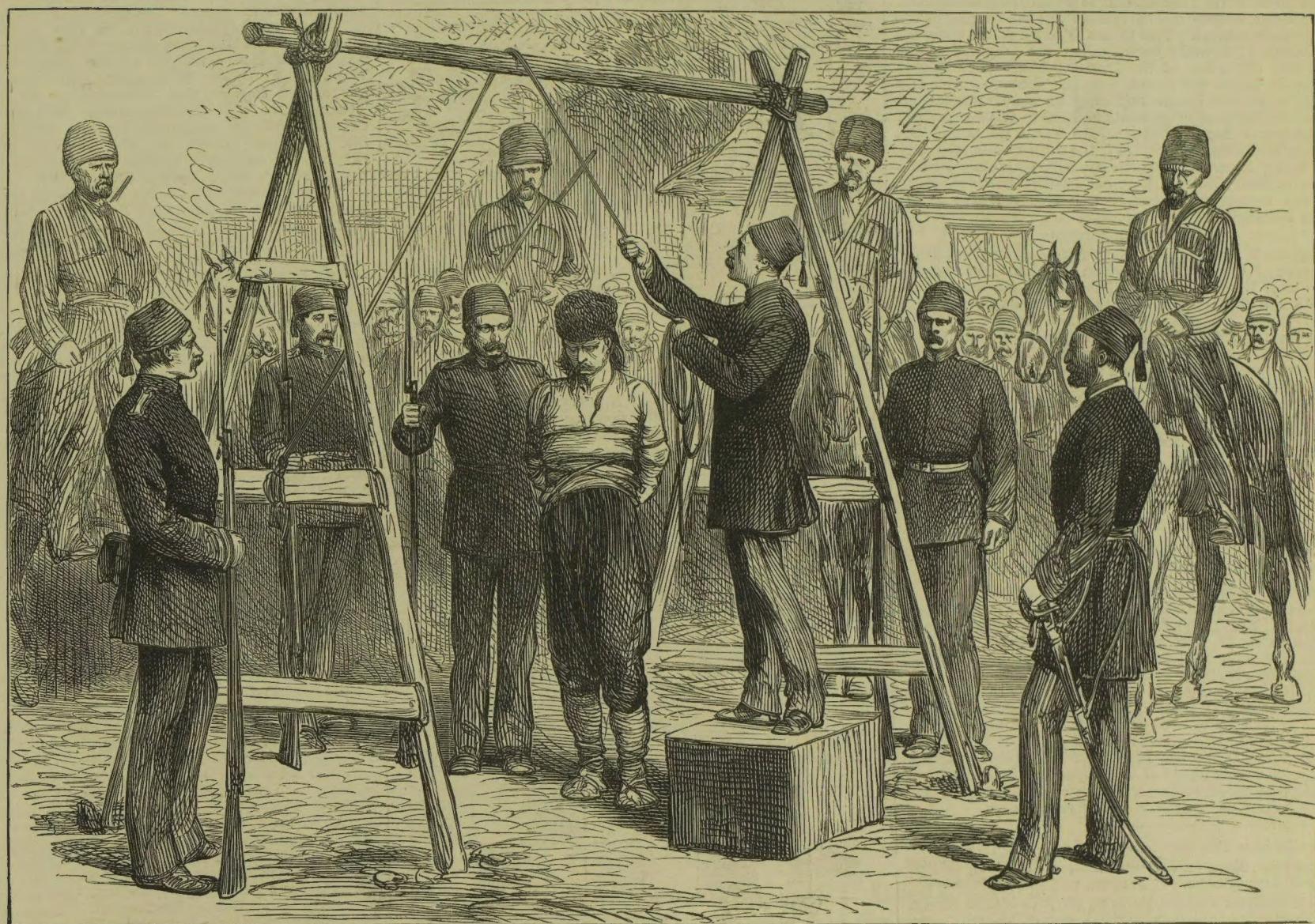
Sir John Lubbock, M.P., lectured in the Royal Pavilion last week to the members of the Brighton Literary Association on the Relation of Plants to Insects.

A new Guildhall at Looe was opened on the 13th inst., and addresses were given by Sir Colman Rashleigh, M.P., Mr. Tremayne, M.P., and Mr. Courtney, M.P.



THE WAR: RECONNAISSANCE ON THE RIVER VID BY GENERAL LASKAREFF.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

SKETCHES OF THE WAR, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



HANGING BULGARIANS IN THE STREETS OF ADRIANOPLIS.



THE RED CRESCENT AMBULANCE, WITH LORD BLANTYRE'S SURGEONS, ON THE ROAD TO THE FRONT.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

COUNT D'ALTON.

Edward, Count D'Alton, of Grenanstown, in the county of Tipperary, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff of that county in 1867, a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, died at Brighton on the 3rd inst., in his eighty-first year. He was elder son of Peter, Count D'Alton, by the Hon. Rosalie Barnewall, his wife, only daughter of Nicholas, Lord Trimleston, and grandson of Edward D'Alton, of Grenanstown, a Lieutenant-General in the Imperial service, on whom the title of Count was conferred by the Empress Maria Theresa, and to whom King George III. granted a Royal license in 1785 permitting the bearing of the dignity in these realms. This Count D'Alton fell at the siege of Dunkirk in 1793, while commanding the Imperial troops acting under the orders of the Duke of York. The Count, whose recent death we record, was long known and highly esteemed in society by the brilliancy of his conversational powers and by his fund of anecdote and information, especially with reference to Foreign Courts. He leaves no issue. His only sister, Henrietta, died in 1857, the widow of Lieutenant-General Henry Eustace, by whom she left, with other issue, a son and heir, Henry Eustace, Esq., of Corbally, Queen's County, who is the recognised heir-male and representative of the Viscounts Baltinglass.

MR. WALPOLE WILLIS.

John Walpole Willis, Esq., of Wick Episcopi, in the county of Worcester, J.P. and D.L., died on the 10th inst., at his residence near Worcester, aged eighty-four. He was second son of William Willis, Esq., of Badsworth, in the county of York, by Mary, his wife, daughter and heiress of Robert Hamilton Smith, Esq., of Lismore, in the county of Down, and was educated at the Charter House, and at Trinity Hall, Cambridge. In 1816 he was called to the Bar, and for several years practised in Chancery. Subsequently he became a Judge in the Supreme Courts of Upper Canada, British Guiana, and New South Wales, where he was first Resident Judge of Victoria. He married, first, Aug. 8, 1824, Lady Mary Isabella Lyon, daughter of Thomas, eleventh Earl of Strathmore, by whom he had one son, Robert Bruce, B.A., Oxford; and, secondly, Sept. 15, 1836, Ann Susanna Kent, eldest daughter of the late Colonel Thomas Henry Bund, of Wick Episcopi, by whom he had, with two daughters, one son, John William Willis Bund, Esq., now of Wick Episcopi, barrister-at-law and Chancellor's Law Medallist 1867, who has assumed by Royal license the additional surname of Bund.

THE COUNTESS OF OXFORD AND MORTIMER.

Eliza, Countess of Oxford and Mortimer, died on the 14th inst. at Braywick. Her Ladyship, originally Miss Eliza Nugent, was married, Feb. 17, 1831, to Alfred, Lord Harley, who succeeded his father as Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, and died without issue Jan. 19, 1853. The titles of Oxford and Mortimer recall chivalrous times, but it was when held by the De Veres and the Mortimers that those dignities were historic. It was not till 1711 that they were conferred on the Minister, Robert Harley. Their extinction dates from the death of the nobleman whose widow forms the subject of this obituary notice. In addition to this Earldom of Oxford, several brilliant titles remain unappropriated, such, for instance, as Clarence, York, Dorset, Gloucester, Derwentwater and Peterborough.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Edmund Peel, Esq., on the 10th inst., at Newport, Isle of Wight, aged seventy-nine.

The Rev. William Duguid, D.D., on the 29th ult., at Manse of Glass, Scotland, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

Charles Hives, Esq., of 7, Hyde Park-gardens, and Gledhow Grove, Yorkshire, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged sixty-three.

C. L. Mervyn, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P., at The Grove, Hammersmith, on the 11th inst., in the ninety-sixth year of his age.

Richard Neave, Esq., grandson of Sir Richard Neave, first Baronet, of Dagnam Park, Essex, at the Château de Questrecques, France, on the 12th inst., aged sixty-nine.

Patrick Abercrombie Black, Commander, R.N., second son of Patrick Black, M.D., of 11, Queen Anne-street, on the 13th inst., at his father's residence, aged thirty-one.

Richard Apjohn, M.A., Praelector of Chemistry at Caius College, Cambridge, on the 12th inst., at the Midland Hotel, London. He was the youngest son of Professor Apjohn, Southwell, Dublin.

William Arnold Lewis, Esq., of the Temple, and No. 29, Elsham-road, only child of the late W. D. Lewis, Esq., Q.C., of Lincoln's Inn, killed on the 17th inst. on the glacier leading to the Lyskamm, Zermatt.

Rawdon John Cortlandt Thompson, younger son of the late Colonel William J. Thompson, C.B., on the 7th inst., suddenly, at La Bolléne, Alpes Maritimes, South of France, late of her Majesty's 14th Hussars, in the thirty-sixth year of his age.

Bladen-Edward-Martin Hawke, Commander R.N., only brother of Edward, present Lord Hawke, died on the 13th inst., aged fifty-seven. He was grandson of the famous Admiral Sir Edward Hawke, who was raised to the Peerage for his naval exploits.

Thomas Henry Larcom, Commander R.N., on the 14th ult., at Trinidad. This officer, who took part in the Ashantee War, was second son of the Right Hon. Sir Thomas A. Larcom, Bart., K.C.B., who filled for so many years and with high reputation the office of Under-Secretary of State for Ireland.

Cecilia Mary Caddell, daughter of the late Richard O'Ferrall Caddell, Esq., of Harbourston, in the county of Meath, and of the Hon. Paulina Southwell, his wife, daughter of Thomas Arthur, second Viscount Southwell, on the 11th inst., at Kingstown, near Dublin. Miss Caddell, a lady of great accomplishment, was the author of several popular works.

An illustration was afforded on Tuesday of the depression that has prevailed in the heavy iron trade of Sheffield during the last year. The Reviving Barrister held his Court for the revision of the borough voting-lists, and it was stated that in Brightside ward, which contains an almost exclusively working population, the number of voters had decreased by nearly 2000, and in Nether Hallam Ward, which is also largely inhabited by working men, there was a decrease of about 500.

An important periodical sale of shorthorn cattle was held at Gaddesby Hall, Leicester, on Tuesday. The catalogue embraced a choice portion of the now famous Gaddesby herd, the property of Mr. Edward H. Cheney. Mr. Strafford, of London, was the auctioneer. The following realised the largest amounts:—Thirteenth Duchess of Airdrie, red, by Tenth Duke of Thorndale, dam (Duchess of Airdrie Sixth) by Clifton Duke, sold to Mr. R. Loder for 2200 gs.; Tenth Maid of Oxford, red and white, by Fourth Duke of Geneva, dam (Third Maid of Oxford) by Grand Duke of Oxford, bought by the Earl of Bective for 1505 gs.; its calf was sold for 180 gs. to Mr. Loder; Thirteenth Lady of Oxford, roan, by Baron of Oxford, dam (Seventh Lady of Oxford) by Sixth Duke of Thorndale, bought by Mr. Allsopp, Hindlin Court, for 1900 gs.

CHESS.

DORAB TATA (Staplehurst).—The problem is too elementary for our readers.
J. E. D. (Chichester).—Checking the King does not deprive that piece of the privilege of castling. A player can castle if the King and Rook have not been moved.
F. C. C. (Rathbone-place).—We note the contents of your letter, and shall be glad to receive the promised problems.
J. H. (Tipton).—We are much obliged for the game. It shall have early publication.
B. L. (Berlin).—Your suggestion shall be considered. Thanks.
N. B. (Antwerp).—The problem shall be examined. Thanks.
N. B. (Hull).—To obtain the *Hartford Times*, your best course is to write to the publishers, Burn Bros., Hartford, Connecticut, U.S.A.
W. F. (Sunderland).—We have forwarded your letter to the composer referred to, and will inform you of his reply.
W. B. M. (Tokio).—A letter has been dispatched to you by the last mail in reference to the problem received from you.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1749 received from L. A. N., H. Beurmann, Maurice T. de Burgh, T. A. Hind, and H. Stebbing.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1750 received from Maggie Irwin, L. A. N., J. H. Sexty, W. F. Payne, Maurice T. de Burgh, and A. Wood.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1751 received from H. B. G. Ballingall, G. H. V. E. H. V. Emmie, Gamle Norge, R. H. Brooks, Clarence Belles, L. M. Cleverley, old R. Schofield, J. F. Spiers, W. Cowell, P. Hampton, Queen of Connaught, Robbie Gray, N. H. F. W. S. W. T. Hope, E. Esmonde, N. Powell, A. R. G. M. Whately, J. Lyndford, G. Fosbrooke, F. G. V. S. Threlfall, T. Edger, N. Brock, D. Leslie, L. Burnett, M. Rawlings, C. R. E. Adams, G. Reeves, B. Parkinson, G. Wright, A. Mackenzie, H. Stanfield, St. J. E. W. C. Dutton, E. Worsley, W. Lee, Harroian, N. E. D., R. T. King, Paul's Roost, Liz, S. Western, Tipper, W. Alston, L. S. R., J. Wontone, Leonora and Leon, B. R. Stone, Long Stop, J. Williams, Black Knight, Simplex, H. Burgher, Americaline, J. S. W., J. W. Nanson, T. R. R. Roughton, Machiav. Triton, A. Scott, Only Jones, Barrowdale, W. Lessom, H. Beurmann, H. M. P. H. Copiappino, E. L. G., Dr. F. S. A. Sillem, East Marden, J. Sergeant, Emile Frau, Cant, W. A. Aman, Ritter of Norden, W. F. Payne, Farsley Mechanics' Institute, Walter, E. P. Williamson, J. Thursby, T. E. Hughes, B. Lewy, F. C. Collins, and Joseph Sowden.

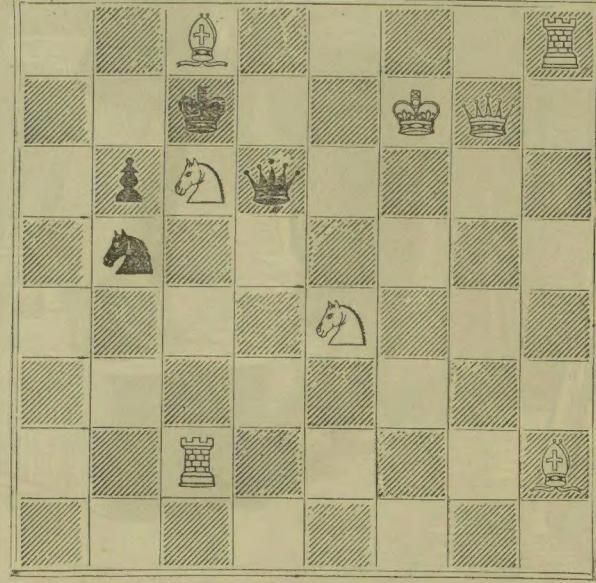
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMA No. 9 received from L. A. N.; of No. 10 from Maggie Irwin; and of No. 11 from H. B. G. A. Ballingall, L. of Truro, Simplex, Queen of Connaught, R. W. Robson, S. B. of Leeds, St. J. E. N. Powell, N. Brock, C. Elmore, J. Hallowell, J. W. Cooper, J. Reed, R. B. Selby, A. Ellinaker, C. J. G., W. P. Pettit, Joseph Barnes, W. J. A. T. Elder, C. Blythe, O. F. Johnson, L. Franklin, N. Dimmick, B. H. Brewster, T. Greenbank, L. Sharswood, Ellis Lewis, B. Champneys, J. Ingessol, R. H. Brooks, W. Lessom, Hereward, H. M. Prideaux, Copiappino, E. L. G., E. Frau, Cant, Farsley Mechanics' Institute, Maggie Irwin, J. de Honsteyn, N. Rumbelow, A. Wood, Woolwich Chess Club, and T. E. Hughes.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1750.
WHITE. 1. R to Kt 3rd
BLACK. Any move

WHITE. 2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 1753.
By F. H. BENNETT.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in two moves.

THE COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.

The following Game occurred in the Birmingham Tourney between Colonel MINCHIN and the Rev. C. E. RANKEN.—(Two Knights' Defence.)

WHITE (Col. M.) BLACK (Mr. R.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to K 4th Kt to K B 3rd
4. Kt to Q B 3rd B to B 4th
5. P to Q 3rd P to Q 3rd
6. P to K R 3rd

The game is now resolved into a variation of the *Giouco Piana*, and White's last move appears to us to lose time.

7. Kt to K 2nd Kt to K 2nd
8. P to Q B 3rd Castles
9. Castles Kt to R 4th
10. P to Q 4th P takes P
11. P takes P B to K 3rd
12. Q to Q 3rd B to K 3rd
13. P to Q 5th B to Q 2nd
14. K Kt to Q 4th Q to K 2nd
15. Q to K B 3rd Q to K 4th
16. Kt to B 5th Q R to K sq

The *coup juste*. Black foresees that if White captures the Kt the piece can be speedily recovered.

17. B to Q 3rd Kt to B 3rd
18. K Kt to Kt 3rd P to Q B 3rd
19. Kt to Q B 3rd Q to K 2nd
20. B to Kt 5th Kt to 4th
21. Q to K 2nd Kt takes B
22. Q takes Kt Q to K 4th
23. B to Q 2nd R to K 2nd
24. K to R 2nd K R to K sq
25. Q R to K sq Q to Q 5th

White captures the Kt the piece can be speedily recovered.

26. R to B 2nd P takes P
27. Kt to K 2nd Kt to B 5th
28. P to Q Kt 3rd Q to B 3rd
29. Q to Kt 2nd P takes P
30. R to B Q sq P to Q 4th
31. Kt takes K P Kt takes Kt

An excellent conception. From this point the ending is very finely played by Mr. Ranken.

32. R takes Q Kt takes B
33. R to B 2nd Kt takes R (ch)
34. K to Kt sq B to K 4th
35. K takes Kt R takes Kt
36. K to Kt sq R takes R
37. Q takes R P to Q 5th
38. P to Q R 4th B to B 3rd
39. K to B sq P to Kt 3rd
40. Q to Q 2nd R to K 4th
41. P to B 4th R to K 6th
42. P to R 5th B to Kt 4th (ch)
43. K to B 2nd B to B 4th
44. Q to B sq

White makes a gallant struggle, but his efforts are unavailing against the precision of Black's play.

44. B to Kt 5th
45. Q to B 8th (ch) K to Kt 2nd
46. Q takes P B to B 8th (ch)
47. K to Kt sq B to Kt 6th,
and Black resigned.

CHESS IN LINCOLNSHIRE.
The following amusing little Partie was played in the Handicap Tourney at Louth between Messrs. PARKER and SKIPWORTH, the latter yielding the odds of Pawn and first move.—(Remove Black's K B P from the Board.)

WHITE (Mr. P.) BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th Kt to Q B 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd

White opens his game rather tamely. P to Q 4th at this point is much more effective.

2. P to K 3rd
3. P to Q 3rd
4. B to K 3rd
5. Kt to Q 4th
6. Kt takes Kt
7. B to K 2nd
8. P takes P
9. P to Q B 2nd
10. Castles
11. P to Q Kt 3rd
12. B to K B 3rd

An excellent stroke. Black has now got his forces well in hand, and finishes the game in capital style.

17. P takes R Q to Kt 6th
18. K to Kt sq B takes K R P
19. R to K B 2nd Kt to K 5th
20. Kt takes Kt P takes Kt
21. K to B sq R takes B
22. Q takes R P takes Q
23. P takes B Q takes P (ch)
24. K to Kt sq B to Kt 6th,

and White resigned.

ENIGMA. No. 31.
By KARL KONDELIK, of Prague.

White: K at Q Kt 7th, Q at K B 3rd, Kts at K sq and Q B 5th, B at K B 8th; Ps at K R 4th, K 4th, Q 2nd, and Q B 7th.

Black: K at K 4th, Kt at K B 5th, B at K R 6th; Ps at K Kt 3rd, K B 2nd, Q 2nd, Q B 5th, and Q Kt 5th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

In the Leipsic Problem Tourney there were twenty-seven competitors, and the two prizes provided for the competition have been awarded to Herr J. Berger, of Gratz, and Herr Kondelik, of Prague. Herr Berger's set comprised one problem in four moves and one in five, both fine examples of the skill of this well-known master of the art of problem construction. Herr Kondelik's problems, one in three and one in four moves, are distinguished rather for neatness and elegance than for depth or novelty of design. We give the three-move problem of this set as our enigma for the week.

WAR HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CHARITIES.

One of our Special Artists lately with the Turkish Army in Asia supplies three sketches of the English Hospital at Erzeroum, showing what an improvement in the arrangements for the care of the sick and wounded has been introduced by the surgeons engaged there in connection with Lord Blantyre's humane and benevolent undertaking. Another example of the same kind, likewise belonging to the service instituted by Lord Blantyre, is the "Red Crescent Ambulance," which has taken the field with the army of Mahomet Ali Pasha in Bulgaria, and of which our Special Artist in that quarter furnishes a separate illustration. The gentlemen there shown accompanying the ambulance wagon on the road are Messrs. Robert Boyd, A. S. Busby, Wellington Lake, and C. L. Wattie. We should explain that there are at present at work in Turkey three distinct organisations, all wearing the Red Crescent and all employed in the same manner. The Stafford House Committee, which worked all through the Servian war and has continued to do so up to the present time, had up to the middle of last June confined itself to sending out stores and money to be distributed and administered chiefly by Ahmed Vefik Pasha, President of the House of Representatives. But it was then thought necessary to appoint a special commissioner, Mr. Barrington Kennett, under whose direction the following work has been done:—

Seven English surgeons have been engaged and are now at work, while four or five more are on their way out from England. Several local surgeons, principally Greeks and Armenians, have been employed in their own districts, and are found to act very well on the whole. In addition to these, Lord Blantyre, who is one of the most active and energetic members of the Stafford House Committee, has, at his own expense, and with very liberal salaries, dispatched eight surgeons, who, though independent to a certain extent, are affiliated to the Stafford House Committee, and receive from it any money and stores over and above those provided by Lord Blantyre which they may require. These fifteen surgeons are distributed as follows:—Four to Erzeroum, three to Adrianople, two to Silistria, one on transport duty on the Rustchuk and Varna line, three in the Shumla-Rasgrad district. A wagon transport under Colonel Borthwick, known as Mahir Bey in Turkey, is doing most valuable work in the Shumla district, and has lately transported great numbers of sick from the Shumla hospital to the Shumla-road station. Lord Melgund had also kindly undertaken to distribute some of the Stafford House money in the Osman Bazar district. A wagon transport is being organised in the Eski Sagrah district for communications with the Balkans and the head of the Jamboli-Tirnova Railway. It is superintended by Mr. Barrington Kennett. A large supply of stores has been forwarded to Erzeroum under charge of Lieutenant Malcolm Drummond, R.N.; these are used or distributed in that district by two of Lord Blantyre's surgeons. Hospitals have been established at, and supplies sent by the Stafford House committee to, Rustchuk and Varna. These hospitals have since been handed over to the Red Crescent Society, who will bear the expenses of working them, the Stafford House Committee supplying doctors and stores. Mr. E. R. Pratt, of Ryston Hall, has come out to act as Assistant Commissioner, and has been left in Constantinople, with free powers to act for Mr. Kennett during his absence. The Stafford House Committee is now under the protection and enjoys all the privileges of the Red Crescent, as secured to that body by the Geneva Convention. These advantages are many—immunity from capture by the enemy, free transport of persons and matériel by rail or steamer, all stores warehoused, and distribution carefully recorded free of charge, and all difficulties about customs and landing removed. This has been secured to the Stafford House Committee by Mr. Kennett, having accepted a seat on the Red Crescent Committee.

Our correspondent at Erzeroum writes as follows:

SKETCHES OF THE WAR, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



THE ENGLISH HOSPITAL AT ERZEROUM AS IT IS.



THE SAME HOSPITAL AS IT WAS.



EXTERIOR OF THE ENGLISH HOSPITAL AT ERZEROUM.

the hands of two American missionaries, Messrs. Pierce and Cole, who had attended to them bravely, according to their capability, and had added much to their comfort by providing clean shirts and things, for as many as they were able. The servants, dressers, and others of the hospital had received no pay from the Government for a long time, and consequently their duties were utterly neglected.

"A few days' really hard work on the part of the new medical officers soon made a vast alteration in the aspect of the place. The gangrenous and erysipelas cases were separated from the others, and cleanliness, attention, carbolic acid, and proper diet worked a marvellous change in the general condition of the patients. A room was fitted up in a rough and ready manner as an 'operation theatre,' and already, in spite of great opposition on the part of the authorities, a considerable number of amputations have taken place. The patients operated upon were grateful to a degree which would surprise anyone who did not know their abject condition before English help came. Bedsteads have been provided, and are still being made, at the expense of the general funds

of the hospital, of which Mr. Zohrab kindly acts as treasurer.

"These funds are, unfortunately, at present very limited, but we trust the English will not let them long continue so. A small salary is regularly paid to all the employés of the hospital, in addition to what they get, or ought to get, from the Government; and by these means a general feeling of satisfaction has been created. The patients, being attended to regularly and skilfully, have assumed an air of cheerfulness and satisfaction previously unknown among them; and the servants of the establishment, knowing that they are not working absolutely for nothing, perform their duties in a manner which shows an interest in what they do, and adds to the comfort and welfare of the patients.

"An intimation has been received that four additional surgeons have been commissioned by the same nobleman, and that they are on their way to Erzeroum. When they arrive, the operations of the English Hospital will be capable of very great extension; and probably an ambulance will be organised to proceed to the front, so as to render immediate assistance to the wounded, of which they stand in such great need."

RUSSIAN MODE OF CONSTRUCTING AND DEFENDING TRENCHES.
FROM A SKETCH AT THE BATTLE OF KARAHASSANKOI.